密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 321

Special Articles

Where We Are and What We Have Gained..Upton Close 323
China's Annual Civil War.....Nathaniel Peffer 326
Program for Redemption of the Shantung Railway.....
.....David Z. T. Yui 330
Who's Who in China 332
Secretary Denby in Shanghai..... 334
Madam Wu Pei-fu .....Edna Lee Booker 338
Men and Events 348
News from Central China 350
News Summary of the Week 356
What the Ships Carry between America and China..... 359
New Books and Publications
The Shantung Question..... 360
The United States Court for China..... v

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THE RETURN OF Judge Charles S. Lobingier will be welcomed by all Americans jealous of the good name of the United States in China. President Harding has established the precedent that a losing lawyer or a losing client cannot impeach a judge or imperil the dignity of the Court. Judge Lobingier has been subjected to an unfortunate interruption of a brilliant career here and the American community has been subjected to internal strife and ridicule from without. *Finis* should now be written to the incident and the American community resume the normal condition of a fairly happy family.

IN THE *Saturday Evening Post* for June 24, Mr. Marcosson contributes the second article of a series on "The Changing East." After a general discussion of the changes in policy in Japan that have resulted from the Washington Conference, he sums up the situation in China in the following paragraph:

> "When you turn to an analysis of conference results in China, you bang up against a well-nigh baffling problem. With practically the whole of the northern part of the republic an armed camp, with national finance bogged in corruption and maladministration, with two separate and distinct governments, a parliament dissolved, most of the members of the Peking cabinet absent, salaries in arrears, and a bankrupt treasury, you do not wonder that it is practically impossible for China to capitalize—certainly not at once—the immense moral support and publicity that she got at Washington. To add to all these troubles, an anti-Christian movement has developed."

In his discussion of the results of the Washington conference upon Japan, Mr. Marcosson emphasizes the change in policy in respect to the Asiatic continent that is now being developed. This change may be summarized in the statement that military domination is now to give place to economic penetration. The Shantung case offers a good example. Japan has removed her troops from the Shantung railway and from Tsinanfu, the capital of the province, but is retaining the economic advantages which she was able to secure while her troops were in control. Exactly the same situation will exist in Siberia after Japan removes her troops from that area in October. Internally the political-military genro that has ruled Japan for so many years will pass away and in its place will develop a commercial genro or hierarchy

similar to the development that advanced Germany to her place in the sun before the World War. The fight for control of the continent of Asia which has dominated Japan since the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, is not to stop because of the Washington Conference. The fight will continue in a different way for the simple reason that the 'Japanese people in general consider China as peculiarly their own field for exploitation because her domain is the most convenient source of their sorely needed raw materials.'"

ASSUMING that the Washington treaties are to be carried out in both letter and spirit, Japan henceforth in her new trade relationship with China must depend mainly upon her geographical advantage. "With special privileges out of the question," to quote again from Mr. Marcosson's article in the *Post*, "it means frank and open competition and in this competition Japan will not fare so happily——." Mr. Marcosson also mentions the fact which is beginning to disturb the Japanese, of the tendency of the Chinese to do their own manufacturing and even to undersell Japan in the world's markets. Although the article under discussion deals chiefly with the general situation in Japan, there is a considerable reference to China, the following being the most significant paragraphs:

"Despite all the plundering and dislocation that I have described, the ancient Colossus moves on. The people live and have their being. Even new banks are founded. Flood and famine prevention are under way. It is probably due to the fact that China, as someone has said, 'is a civilization and not a nation.' In kinship with the Balkans she seems to be able to withstand the roughest kind of treatment and survive. Like the proverbial poor, her troubles abide with us always. She will survive the present crisis, which comes unfortunately at a time when the world expects more from her than civil strife.

"Optimists maintain that the chaos and confusion that began early this year constitute the travail that means the ultimate birth of a really and truly united China. Even if this is true, she is losing the selling point for outside help which would have come hot on the heels of the conference. Thus she will have to fall back on that traditional self-help which has so long been a theory and not a condition with her. The principal self-help in China so far has been among corrupt officials who helped themselves to the public funds.

"The outlook for China is not altogether hopeless. The Chinese are fundamentally democratic, and some day they will bring about a real autonomy in the provinces that will make perhaps for a United States of China. America has always been the ideal of the intelligent Celestial.

"I can best sum up the situation as it now shapes by quoting what a man born of American parents in China and who has lived there all his life, said to me in discussing the plight of the nation.

"In commenting on the almost incessant civil war, which is merely a succession of conflicts between the tuchuns for personal power and plunder, he declared: 'So far only the intelligence of the Chinese people has been insulted in the struggle between the military governors. The time will come when their persons will be affronted, and when this time arrives they will rise up and make short shrift of the overlords who have regarded the country as a piece of personal property to be juggled with and fought over at will. China, unlike Mexico, does not need a dictator of the Diaz type. She merely requires the exercise of a united will, which, for the moment seems dormant.'"

THE QUESTION of whether or not the wharves and warehouses belonging thereto shall be considered as part of the Shantung railway organization, the question which recently started a ripple of friction in the Sino-Japanese Shantung Conference in Peking, is not merely a trifle whose settlement constitutes a hair-splitting issue. On the contrary, it is one of the fundamental issues before the conference, for upon its settlement hinges the return of the port of Kiaochow from under Japanese control. That this question should bob up in the conference is no surprise. The Japanese delegates indirectly but repeatedly had announced that it would, and the Chinese delegates expected it. They could not have avoided expecting it to come up because in the Washington Conference treaty on Shantung it was written down as a part of the agenda for the present negotiations. In Section V, Article XIV., the treaty provides "Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches, together with all other properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar properties." It cannot be imagined for one moment that the latter part of this clause found its way into the treaty by mere chance. Its inclusion represents the winning of a point by the Japanese delegates in Washington, delegates who were determined to save for Japan everything possible of the Shantung stronghold. Putting the wharves down as a part of the railroad means continuing them under Japanese management for an indefinite time.

Until the treasury notes, which shall be given by China to Japan in payment for the railway properties, are redeemed by China the railway will be under the management of a Japanese traffic manager. This Japanese traffic manager will be in charge of the wharves, in the event they are considered a part of the railway. One who calculates the advantage to Japanese commercial interests, Japanese ships and Japanese shippers in having a Japanese in charge of the connecting link between land and water transportation systems, as well as in charge of the land system, can understand why it is essential to the interests of Japan to gain this point. Undoubtedly this point was considered by the Japanese conferees in Washington and again in Peking. This argument, of course, is based upon the assumption that because the wharves were included in the railway properties' standing security for the treasury notes, they would be among those under the charge of the railway traffic manager. This is a safe assumption because the reason for having a Japanese traffic manager is to guarantee Japan against a decline in the value of the properties by which the notes are secured, and, if this is necessary with the railway proper, it is equally true with "all other properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar properties."

IN German times the wharves were not operated as a part of the railway system, were not built and developed as such. The railroad is a land transportation system and the wharves belong to the port, quite separate and distinct. The wharves

formerly were part of the Tsingtao government properties. When Japan took the reins, such still was the case, the wharves being under the Tsingtao military government until the present chief civil administrator of Tsingtao arrived there. He changed the system and now, as one of the conferees in the Peking negotiations, he advocates continuing their management as a part of the railway organization. Two other plans for the operation of the wharves have been proposed. One proposal is to put the wharves directly under the control of the China maritime customs, which is largely international in personnel. The other plan calls for the operation of the wharves as Tsingtao public properties. If the latter plan were adopted, a harbor board or commission would be needed. Because of foreign interests in shipping, foreigners would be expected to be represented upon such a board, since the treaty provides that in the management and maintenance of public works the foreign community shall have fair representation. Either one of these plans would be less desirable to the Japanese——in addition to the fact the wharves would not stand security for the railroad treasury notes if they were declared as disconnected with the railway organization.

SINCE the Chinese delegates wish to vivify the doctrine of equal rights in the former German leased territory, to prove really that this territory has actually been recovered, it is to their interest to bring the Japanese delegates to the point of admitting that the interpretation they are attempting to give to the treaty clause, relative to wharves as other property appurtenant to the railway is not in harmony with the spirit and the meaning of the treaty. Viewing the matter from the point of view of one who would consider the future welfare of this territory in the spirit of the Washington Conference and the treaty which the Washington Conference brought, it is easy to realize the earnestness of the protest of the Chinese delegates in this matter. Fourteen words of the treaty permit of an interpretation which enables the Japanese to strengthen themselves in a stand quite out of keeping with the expressed and implied meaning and spirit of the document as a whole. The issue raised over the interpretation of these fourteen words is one of the outstanding ones anticipated on several occasions when the conferees now in Peking have been referred to as they whose task it is to make a concrete application of a general principle and determine just how wide open the door shall be.

THE ORGANIZATION of the Yangtze Conservancy Board is indeed gratifying. The Great River has too long been neglected. The Boxer situation made it possible to improve the Hei Ho and the Whangpoo but the mother of China's rivers, the artery between North and South China, has not even been properly surveyed. An experienced body of Chinese and foreign engineers have been appointed to organize this work, which has been placed under the direction of an American engineer, Mr. Stroebe. If the Yangtze Conservancy Commission is as successful as the Whangpoo and the Hei Ho Commissions, much will have been achieved in the improvement of the natural waterways of China.

IT is to be pitied that even among modern Chinese much of this work goes unappreciated. The report of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board for the improvement of Shanghai harbor has been opposed, largely because it was drawn up by a Board of foreign engineers, most of whom were of such international importance as almost to belong to all countries. But a more sinister motive lies beneath many attacks on the harbor scheme. When the international engineers were invited to come to China to determine upon the future harbor for the metropolis, several Chinese organized to purchase large tracts of land at Woosung. The report is unfavorable to these companies in two ways: first, its advocacy of publicly owned, municipally or governmentally-owned, wharfs and buoys is against their selfish interests; secondly, the report advocated the retention of the port of Shanghai rather than the scrapping of this magnificent city to which there can only be one objection, namely, that within it sanitation and order are enforced by foreigners rather than by the Chinese police department. It is to be pitied that even modern, foreign educated Chinese are ready to impede the development and improvement of their own country to satisfy greed and private interests. It is to be pitied that they still stoop to the trick of hiding their own misconduct under the guise of patriotism wrestling with foreign self-interest to protect the country. The Whangpoo Conservancy, the Hei Ho Conservancy, the Min River Conservancy, the Yangtze Conservancy will achieve more for China, for the future and perhaps more sensible China, than all the mouthings and vaporizing of these so-called patriots, who use China's misfortunes for their own enrichment.

Where We Are and What We Have Gained

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE military campaign which began with Chang Tso-lin's invasion of Chihli in April and May, with the victorious General Wu Pei-fu's return to his back-woods seat at Loyang the past week, is considered terminated. No campaign in the Chinese republican era, which has been an era of politics by military bluff punctuated by intermittant outbreaks of armed strife, has been featured by such unexpected military developments or accompanied by such kaleidoscopic political changes.

Chang Tso-lin, one day the superman in unquestioned control of Peking and cultivated by Chekiang and the South, became the next day a refugee fleeing with a disordered rabble along his own railway. Suddenly the panic changes to order, a stand is made at Lwanchow, which the second time becomes a full retreat; then a second stand is made, at Chinwangtao. Wu Pei-fu sends his flanking forces overland as far as Chaoyang, where two divisions await orders to cut rear communications of the enemy and fall upon their flank. Every provocation is given, Chang even indulges in perfidy to kill a few thousand Chili men, getting a few thousand of his own killed at the same time. But Wu Pei-fu and his staff for reasons, which have not yet seen the light of day decide that clemency, no matter what his offense and reconciliation no matter what his deceit, must be their policy toward Chang Tso-lin. So that ultimately, when the Mukden satrap has had his little revenge of blood and has drawn from the new president in Peking a mandate which gives him equal recognition as a servant of the government with Wu Pei-fu, who made that government and whose strong arm alone supports it today, and

when also Chang has had ample time to drive the revolutionaries and the repudiated sympathizers of Wu Pei-fu from his own territory, he withdraws to his original stronghold, uninjured in his ability to continue his intriguing in Peking and the provinces and to renew, if on occasion his undisclosed masters consider it desirable, his military offensive. As compensation for loss of face, a division or two and some military equipment, he retains half the length of China's best paying railway and three fourths of the rolling stock of the entire line.

Truly, it was a glorious victory. What was the apparition which frightened Wu Pei-fu from plucking its fruits may be surmised, and will be disclosed in good time.

On the political side, a president, accused by both antagonists of being responsible for the clash (which, under the circumstances, he was, but which might have come as well without him,) is driven from office, and another President, driven from office six years ago by the same Tuchuns now pretending to back Wu Pei-fu in the restitution of all things constitutional, is reinstalled. There is nothing about this in itself to cast asperity upon. A change of heart is always allowable, particularly in connection with a change of masters. Further, real effort, under Wu Pei-fu's auspices, is made by the patriotic and brave Messrs. Gow En-hung and Tun Kang to eradicate the corrupt Chiaotung Clique, which has financed, used, and been used by the military bluffers who have kept the land in turmoil during the past decade. And now come the members of the constitutional parliament, about to be reconvened through the efforts of Wu Pei-fu, these men and their comrades, but who are unacquainted with the glitter of Chiaotung silver, and threaten that their first official act will be to throw these cabinet officials and their fellows out of office. Already parliamentarians, recently rescued from poverty and ignominy by men who wished their cooperation in doing something constructive for their mutual country, are peclaring, with puerile boastfulness, at their tea-darties at Peking, that their self-dignity will not allow them to retain in Cabinet Office any official not placed there by their own worthy selves. On this they seem well agreed. But as to who the successors to the present Ministers shall be there are an infinite variety of opinions, and the wrangling of petty politics, personal grudge and favoritism and corruption is already shamelessly disclosed.

The President, an idealist and a patriot, but, it must be remembered, a Chinese not free from the psychological weaknesses of the race in things political, finds himself much less sought after than before he accepted office. In order to appear fairly as everybody's president as well, as to free himself from the obligations of particular patronage to the friends who put him in power, he begins to cultivate Chang Tso-lin and other powers which he may set off against the Chihli party. His fear of Tsao Kun, gained at the time of the Tuchuns' ultimatum of 1917, in which Tsao figured conspicuously, has never left him, and besides he is under pledge to his southern supporters to see that Tsao becomes neither vice-President under, nor President after him. It looks very much as if the vicious system of balancing one military chieftain against another applied for so long by Hsu Shih-chang were to persist under Li Yuan-hung. If so, it will bring his downfall much more rapidly, for he is a much less clever intriguer than his predecessor.

The abolition of the Tuchunate and troop disbandment, which were categorically promised the President in order to procure his resumption of office, seem as far away as ever. The name of Tuchun is being given up in a few instances, it is true, but without any loss in the power thereof—the thing of which, ironically enough, Li Yuan-hung expressly warned the nation before his procedure to Peking. A troop disbandment commission has been created under old General Wang Shih-chen, and has held a banquet or two for foreign military attaches and others at which advice as to the problem has been asked, but its work is now in definite abeyance. It is painfully evident that troops are not going to disband voluntarily unless paid, that they cannot be transferred into labor battalions without construction projects which likewise require funds, that there is no force with the possible exception of Wu Pei-fu's which can compel them to disband involuntarily, and that even Wu Pei-fu, knowing full well whence comes his own power and what are the yet existent dangers facing it, refuses to disband a battalion of his own or affiliated armies until "the country shall have been reunited," whatever he intends that to mean. Meanwhile mutinies followed by looting, inspired and spontaneous, break out with increasing frequency, and their one object is to compel an empty treasury to supply funds.

The Southeast, the Ireland of China, and Canton, its Dublin, are, we might say, in their normal state, with, however, the same distant but strong hope for the evolution of real democracy. Sun Yat-sen, who is himself responsible for the comparison with de Valera, after having been the hunted protagonist of constitutional liberties has become the obstructionist, too weak to dominate, too haughty to cooperate and too tenacious to retire. His vaunted expedition, which was advertised in the United States as being at the very gates of Peking so that members of a certain trade delegation were afraid to leave ship for a run to the capital, collapsed, his own base of operations hostile, caught in the Canton roadstead aboard a cruiser whose crew would like to be rid of him, and unable either to get out of the harbor or into the city which for the most part reveres him like an inspired prophet but from which he is repeatedly driven out, Sun Wen, as Dr. C. T. Wang, who knows both south and north, expresses it, is "still far from being a spent bullet." Although it would be getting nowhere to treat with him on the basis upon which he would like to treat, since it is fallacy to assume that he now represents any organized government, it is a grave mistake in statesmanship to ignore him. There will be no peace in China until the Sun-worshippers are reconciled, and as long as Dr. Sun lives and perhaps for some time afterward he will have his worshippers.

Meanwhile Canton under Chen Chiung-ming, even if he can hold it, and despite the sympathy between him and Wu Pei-fu, is not Canton under the sovereignty of Peking. Nor are Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan, Chekiang, Fukien. bandit-ridden Kwangsi and Kweichow and soldier-ridden Kiangsi at the present time parties to the government which holds forth in the northern capital. Manchuria's position is still anomalous, and Chang Tso-lin's disaffection is the beginning of an alienation which may culminate in independence under Japanese protection or even ultimate annexation. The question of the Three Eastern Provinces is, however, in many respects different from that of the autonomous provinces of the south and must be treated separately. As has been argued in these columns before, the only hope of cooperation between the people of these provinces and the more docile people of the northern plain in one central government lies in the establishment of a federal system of locally independent provinces. Of

this Li Yuan-hung and Wu Pei-fu are convicted, but they are afraid of the idea. The burden of declaration as well as of constitutional provision has been laid upon the oncoming parliament. And parliament will wrangle over it indefinitely. Meanwhile the country remains as disunited territorially, although not so disunited sentimentally, as before.

Finally, dissension has raised its head within the ranks of the victorious Chihli-ites (who should, so far as all their leading spirits go, be called Shantungites.) The mere fact of General Wu Pei-fu's return to his Loyang headquarters, whether he has desired to return ever since he chased Chang Tso-lin through Tientsin, does not signify any break with Tsao Kun, although professional tale-tellers may be expected to make good use of it. One who has been much within the Paoting headquarters is little inclined to credit the possibility of such a break, nor would he attach to it much importance should it occur. What is more likely is the disaffection of young commanders and staff chiefs, once subordinates of old "Father" Tsao and contemporaries of Wu Pei-fu, but now, through the moral superiority of the latter, practically subject to his orders. But of more importance than either of these possibilities is the disaffection among Wu's political advisers, and his penchant for throwing over men whom he has established in office when they displease or worry him. Wu has of late disclosed a capricious side of his nature, which seems to feature every great military leader whose successes bring down upon his shoulders the cares of state. His impatience and carelessness with men's good name and dignity have done more than any one thing thus far in weakening the Peking administration established by himself and preparing convenient breaches for the assault of political enemies.

The government is still bankrupt. The railways are earning less than ever before in their history and have little prospect of immediate recuperation. Loans, notes and long-term credits are going unpaid. The country is still un-united. The excess soldiers are still undisbanded. The Tuchunate is unabolished. This is where we are.

Now then, what have we gained since Wu Pei-fu left Loyang? What has that hero, in sum, done for his country? Looking at the other side, we may say, without over-sentimentality, much every way.

The one conviction which is impressed over and over upon the long observer of Chinese affairs in spite of hopes for a shortcut which are repeatedly aroused within him is that China's political reform, called so often her national salvation, must be a long, weary and oft-times dreary process of spiritual uplift, intellectual education and above all, psychological change. The Chinese mind, I repeat again, as it is the great fact about China which has not yet been grasped by the west, is in that troublesome stage of evolution where it will not brook despotism and cannot manage popular institutions. It will not trust or follow leadership, which complicates matters for the present but betters them in the end. It is unable to express its likes and is apt to go to excess in expressing its dislikes. It is more passive than active, its voice is more negative than positive, its condemnation comes more readily than its enthusiasm; which make leadership almost impossible on the part of outstanding characters. It is fickle, has an inverted sense of values, and is subject to spells of deep apathy. Its watch-word is mistrust—of everything and everybody, native and foreign, and its policy is to use the one against the other, treating best those whom it fears most, and giving its confidence to none.

In the face of these conditions, then, what has Wu Pei-fu done for his country: or rather, what, since he must be considered as a phenomenon rather than an individual, have we gained from the crisis in which he has been the leading actor?

Firstly and foremostly, militarism in politics has received another definite setback, and the smartest rap in the face yet given it. At the time of the Anfu debacle in 1920 the writer presented in these columns, under the title of "Politics by Military Bluff and the People," the interrogation on the lips of so many persons at the time as to whether the victory of Wu Pei-fu (rather Tsao Kun) and Chang Tso-lin had given China a regime any better than that of the defeated Tuan Chi-jui, Little Hsu and the Three Traitors. The answer was that whether or not the regime could be called "better" than its predecessor was of small consequence besides the more pertinent demonstration of the precariousness of the hold of the militarist-politician, and that this demonstration was the earnest of similar demonstrations to come at increasingly short intervals in the future which would ultimately convince the chieftain that his own safety and prosperity compel his abstention from politics, and the politician that his political life depends upon the good-will of the people. The recent affair was the most impressive of such demonstrations yet given, and was cumulative to the fall of Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Hsun, the Anfus and the Chiaotung Clique. Chang Tso-lin, by all the rules of militarist politics, should have become the over-lord of the government—without firing a shot. Yet he was driven from Peking.

Secondly, the elimination of Japanese influence from Chinese internal politics, which has taken place as an inevitable consequence of the successive setbacks to Japanese-subsidized chieftains and Japanese-manipulated politicians, has been carried one step further—to what is perhaps its cumulative step. Such an eventuality cannot but redound to the untold good of both the Japanese and Chinese peoples, as well as of the world. Already we see its effect in the encouragement of the anti-militaristic element in Japan, and the world breathes more freely as a further menace to its peace is checked. Manchuria, it is true, may be lost to China as a result of General Wu Pei-fu's inability or failure to deliver the crushing blow to Chang Tso-lin; and the increasing softness of Japan's China policy in other respects may be balanced by harshness here. But China is more important than Manchuria, both to the world and to China.

Thirdly, a good-will exists among and between the disorganized provinces, largely inspired by General Wu's self-renunciation and disinterestedness, which is greater than at any time since Yuan Shih-kai so severely wounded mutual good-will in his prosecution of his ambitions. There is now no shadow of a likelihood of one half of the country endeavoring to subdue the other by arms.

Fourthly, this good-will extends to outside friends of China. A feeling of hope, inspired by the proof that China has citizens who think of their fellows and their nation as well as of themselves, pervades the foreign offices and newspapers of the powers.

Lastly, but not the least important, the recent struggle has helped the reading publics of America and Great Britain to understand, to a degree never before comprehended, what are the internal political problems of the Chinese people, and in what way alone they must be solved.

Peking, July 10.

China's Annual Civil War

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(*From Asia Magazine, New York*)

WHEN I am in China, it is my custom at the end of every year's civil war formally to prophesy between what contenders the next war will be fought. I had already left China when last year's fighting ended, but I summon the columns of Asia to testify that I predicted that this year's contention would be between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling. In the January, 1922, issue of *Asia*, writing on "Currents and Characters in China," I showed Chang Tso-ling sweeping down out of his Manchurian fastness, determined to make himself dictator, and Wu Pei-fu, with central China secure, steadily working northward with the intent of thwarting Chang's ambition. Sooner or later, I said, the two would collide; and the various political moves and countermoves of the time, I said further, were but the maneuvering of the two for position in the conflict that was inevitable. Now the inevitable has been. The moves and countermoves completed—and somewhat hastened, as I shall show later, by the events of the Washington Conference—the issue has been joined and Wu Pei-fu has won. The time is not yet to prophesy the date of the next pitched battle, but in accordance with my custom I here state that when it comes it will be between Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen.

What is it that brings about recurrent spasms of civil strife in China? Again and again some one, quite likely an American-educated Chinese, will point you solemnly to American history or even French history. "Consider," he will say, "how many years it took America to reach stability after the Revolution; consider the period of the Confederation; consider further the succession of monarchy and republic for a hundred years after the French Revolution." And then will follow the magical and convenient word "transition." The historical analogy is always treacherous. It is so easy. In this case it is six parts platitude, three parts error and only one part truth. What is happening in China these years may be explained, but not in any great degree, as the inescapable accompaniment of a period of transition. Transition implies going from somewhere to somewhere. These upheavals have only the most accidental relation to any other movement. There is a difference of policy between Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu, say, but the difference of policy is an afterthought. Their rival ambitions are the real reason for conflict. Again and again, on the other hand, an "expert" of a certain practical sort or a diplomat bent on finding pretext for aggression will quite likely tell you that the Chinese are incapable of governing themselves, that they need an absolute monarchy and that these wars are a relapse into barbarian tribe-conflicts. Then will follow the magical and convenient word "chaos." That is nine and a half parts error and one-half part truth.

The Chinese are now in a governmental hiatus. The time-honored structure of government and the hierarchy of authority were swept away with the revolution of 1911 and then the death of Yuan Shih-kai. The death of the latter left a number of smaller men, all more or less on the same plane, to contest for the supremacy he had held. This is the contest now being waged intermittently. One by one the contenders are being eliminated Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling had emerged as the two strongest. Now—at least for the time—Chang Tso-ling has been eliminated. Sun Yat-sen, the perennial contender, is of course still there. There is therefore nothing haphazard, nothing Central American, nothing blown up in the moment about this process of elimination. It is altogether logical and not altogether without dignity. So you can make flippant prophecies about civil wars in China because they are concerned with no question of principle that can ever be settled. On the other hand, you cannot dismiss them contemptuously, because they are the working out logically of a certain situation. Is that contradictory? It is. And I now permit myself one platitude for my own part: all Chinese affairs are a contradiction. Whenever you have analyzed any Chinese situation down to two mutually contradictory propositions, you may be sure you are reasonably near the truth.

It is needless here to recount the events that brought Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu to the front as the strongest military leaders. They combined forces in 1920, to defeat Tuan Chi-jui, then the strongest man in the country and the head of the pro-Japanese group that had controlled the government for three years. Tuan having been defeated, the community of aims between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling dissolved. Chang was an aggrandized brigand chief, with the methods, outlook and aspirations of a brigand chief. He had also the biggest and best-equipped army in the country. Further, he had had transactions with Japan that bore all the evidence short of absolute proof that he was Tuan Chi-jui's successor as Japan's protégé. And whether Japanese-inspired or not, Chang reached out for dictatorship. Wu Pei-fu had a record of consistent liberalism unique in a Chinese militarist, and of but few defections from his professions. Also he had a disciplined, battle-hardened, loyal army, and he himself was the best military strategist in the country. His determination to resist Chang's ambitions was as inflexible as Chang's ambitions were lofty.

Last year Chang Tso-ling spent in consolidating his position in Peking making himself practically master of the capital, choosing and removing cabinets at his pleasure. Wu Pei-fu, on the other hand, was consolidating his position in central China, on the Yangtze River and the Peking-Hankow Railway, and freeing himself of any possible menace in the rear. Then came the Washington Conference. While the Conference was in progress, the long-expected collapse of the characterless Chin Yun-peng Cabinet took place. Chang Tso-ling came to Peking with all the panoply that usually accompanied him on his periodic calls at the capital, and installed Liang Shih-yi as premier. That appointment signalized the formation of a noteworthy alliance, a combination of Chang Tso-ling's brawn and Liang Shih-yi's brain. Liang for years had been head of the most astute political group in China, the most astute and the most unscrupulous. Railways and banks were its sphere of activity. Because of its reactionary character, however, it had fallen into disrepute, and because of its lack of military backing, had lost the reins of power. Chang Tso-ling's military strength supplemented Liang's cleverness; Liang's cleverness and financial resourcefulness supplemented Chang's ignorance in subtler matters. It was an alliance to command respect.

Then came the deadlock in Washington on the question of Shantung, with both Japanese and Chinese delegations declaring they would make no further concessions. What happened then is part of the inner history of the Conference. Chang Tso-ling, remember, was Japan's man, and Liang Shih-yi was Chang Tso-ling's. Without warning there came to the Chinese delegation from Peking cablegrams instructing the delegation in effect to surrender to

Japan. What followed is a drama too complicated for rehearsal here. At any rate, the delegation did not surrender. According to the honored Peking tradition under the same circumstances, it allowed the news to leak to certain Chinese who were present as unofficial delegates representing people's organizations. The unofficial delegates sent cablegrams all over China exposing the treachery, with a special appeal to Wu Pei-fu. The latter responded quickly. With inflamed popular sentiment behind him, he demanded that Liang Shih-yi and his Cabinet resign and threatened to drive them out by force unless they did. Liang did not dare defy Wu and popular sentiment together, and he got out, nominally on sick leave. Chang Tso-ling also had to submit. But Wu Pei-fu had cast his die. It became only a matter of weeks, then, before Wu and Chang would have to have it out.

Three feverish months of intrigue and conspiracy followed, with startling results. Chang Tso-ling set about the formation of a coalition of all parties against Wu Pei-fu. He patched up his old feud with the Anfu Club, the former standard-bearer for Japan, which he had helped overthrow two years before. And then to the amazement even of those who have learned never to be amazed at anything in Chinese politics or any act of Sun Yat-sen's, Chang Tso-ling made a compact with Sun Yat-sen. At once the situation assumed a different aspect.

Alliances and coalitions are common enough in Chinese politics. The first principle of mandarin strategy is to maintain a general level of all rivals. If ten men divide the highest positions in the land and one of them by great ability or popularity or virtue threatens to rise so far above the level as to hold a commanding position, the others make common cause against him. Having reduced him, they fall out again and resume their previous rivalries. Not always do the alliances against the outstanding individual come to actual warfare. Most often they do not. Warfare is always the last reluctant resort of Chinese official personages, and this not so much because of any pacifist philosophy as because they have no stomach for warfare and no liking for the attendant strain on the private pocket.

The favorite stratagem of recent years has been to incite the outstanding individual to restore the monarchy. Most Chinese military and civil officials are at heart monarchists, for they are survivals of the old régime. They go to the man they fear in common. They tell him that the nation is in a state of chaos and that it must abandon the foolish occidental heresy of republics. They assure him that by his virtue and position he is best fitted to lead a monarchic movement, and they pledge him their support. Emissaries go back and forth, and there is much secret conspiring. The prospective leader, his imagination fired by the rôle of king-maker and the office of man behind the throne that will devolve upon him, succumbs to the lure. He makes the plunge, or it is carefully allowed to become known that he intends to make it, which serves the same purpose. Instantly the public is indignant and rebellious, or that part of the public that takes interest in official doings; that part of the Chinese people, incidentally, is strongly republican. When resentment is at its highest pitch, the gentlemen who incited the restoration and egged on the restorer publicly announce their allegiance to the Republic, denounce the monarchist conspirator, take up arms against him and drive him out of office and into oblivion. Which was the object in view all the time.

It is easy enough by historic precedent to explain the Chang Tso-ling coalition. Wu Pei-fu was getting alarmingly strong. He had also a dangerous hold on public sympathy. He threatened soon to be in a position to exact obedience from the military gentry and perhaps to abolish some of them. He had declared against the system of government by semi-independent generals and for a centralized control of the army and its divorce from civil administration: That meant the doom of the military gentry. The present system is ideally conceived for their prosperity. It was essential therefore to get Wu Pei-fu out of the way and to get back to the old security.

It is not so easy, however, to explain Sun Yat-sen's part in the coalition. It is almost beyond explanation. Sun Yat-sen is president of the southern government at Canton, which has declared its independence of the central government at Peking off and on for five years. It is supposed to represent the extreme progressive party, the party that established the Republic. When the Washington Conference was called, it may be remembered, an effort was made to have a coalition delegation represent China, following the precedent of Versailles, where North and South China joined a single, united delegation. Canton refused, however. Its formal explanation was that the Peking government was under the thumb of Chang Tso-ling, which was true, and that Chang Tso-ling was under the thumb of Japan, also true. Therefore any delegation of which Peking named the majority would necessarily betray China, and for Canton to be represented on the delegation would make Canton an accomplice to the crime of treason. And three months later Sun Yat-sen was allied with that same Chang Tso-ling against the man who was fighting Chang Tso-ling because he was pro-Japanese. What had changed in those three months? Not Chang Tso-ling. Still less Sun Yat-sen. He was the same old Sun. He had employed similar tactics before.

In 1920, after the pro-Japanese government had done all but make China a Japanese protectorate, the wave of bitterness throughout the country had reached its crest. Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun, even Chang Tso-ling and others were organizing to drive out the Anfu clique. In February of that year, I went down to Shanghai from Peking. Sun Yat-sen was there at the time. I called on him as usual, for I had always been one of his admirers. We talked about conditions in Peking and, as I was leaving, Dr. Sun asked me to see him again before I left. I did so, and he then sketched his newest venture in statecraft. He was considering the consummation of an alliance with Tuan Chi-jui, Little Hsu and the other Anfu lights who had all but sold China. It seemed incredible. Tuan was his ancient enemy. It was Tuan who had driven the pro-Cantonese Cabinet and Parliament out of Peking in 1917 and sworn a vendetta against Dr. Sun's party. Tuan once told me himself, when he was premier, that he had dedicated himself to the crushing of Dr. Sun. Ah, but all that was altered, Dr. Sun answered me. Tuan had had a change of heart. He had turned against the Japanese. In fact, he was going to abrogate the Twenty-one Demands and recognize Dr. Sun as president. "He has agreed to obey my orders," said Dr. Sun in one of his favorite locutions. Then he asked me to call, on his behalf, on Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu), the real power in the Anfu government, and discuss with him the conditions on which they could cooperate.

And when I got back to Peking I did. The meeting was a solemn, but amusing, farce. Self-possessed and inscrutable as Little Hsu notoriously is, he hardly repressed the flicker of a smile on his lips when I presented my credentials and explained the purpose of my visit. As for me, I did not even attempt to suppress my smile when the

young scoundrel (he is that, though a singularly able one) blandly assured me that of course he would work together with Dr. Sun and all other good patriots in the common interest of the country and for the advancement of the people and of democracy.

Now what had happened was this. Tuan and Little Hsu recognized that they had their backs to the wall. There was Wu Pei-fu against them, and Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-ling and Sun Yat-sen, all the military might of the country. They could deal with Chang Tso-ling in the North if they could prevent Sun Yat-sen from uniting their forces in the South and Center. So they sent emissaries to Sun Yat-sen and they made the appeal that never fails with Dr. Sun. They told him they would renounce Japan and, recognizing Dr. Sun as the father of the Republic, restore him to his rightful place as president. And Sun, being a credulous soul past all imagining and being ever led whither there is satisfaction for his lust for flattery, fell. His less fanatical followers first protested, then denied that there was an alliance, and then followed him. They always do. They can have no other affiliations. They have been in Canton too long. When the attack came against the Anfu Club that summer and even the street coolies of northern cities were exultant at the prospect of the defeat of the pro-Japanese clique, Sun Yat-sen was bending all his efforts to establish that clique more securely in Peking. Fortunately he was able to do little—he hardly ever is able to do much when it comes to action—and the Anfu government was overthrown.

That situation has repeated itself now. Chang Tso-ling found himself in the same position as Tuan Chi-jui two years ago. He had Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen and the remnants of the Anfu Club against him. His only hope was to divide them, to set Sun against Wu and, after one had defeated the other, deal more easily with whichever was left. He followed Tuan Chi-jui's precedent exactly. He, too, had a change of heart and agreed to "obey my orders," and a new compact was sealed. Then Chang Tso-ling made similar alliances with the Anfu Club and the Liang Shih-yi party, to both of which the destruction of Wu Pei-fu was the *summum bonum*, and Wu found himself in the center, ringed by enemies.

Once again, however, Dr. Sun's material contribution to his allies was slight, and, as a result, Wu Pei-fu triumphed. Until the last moment it appeared that Sun would be able to throw his whole force against Wu Pei-fu. If he had done so and attacked from the south while Chang Tso-ling attacked from the north, it is likely that Wu would have been crushed in between. As it happened, the loyalty of Sun's followers proved unequal to the strain. Chen Chiung-ming, governor of Kwangtung Province and the real military figure in the Canton government, refused to take part. Chen Chiung-ming had opposed a northern expedition when it was started last year. He was opposed to military campaigns. He wanted to spend what litte money the government had for administrative reforms and development of resources rather than in hare-brained schemes of conquest. Being free from Sun Yat-sen's obsessions, he saw that Chang Tso-ling was using Canton as a cat's-paw until he was ready to brush it out of his way, and he would have no share in the prodigious folly of the so-called alliance. When the fighting broke out, he retired to his native city—on sick leave, as the Chinese always put it. He was followed by many others. And Dr. Sun, having issued his usual flamboyant manifestoes and sounded his usual alarms to battle and to victory, found himself at the test doomed to ignominious activity.

It is difficult not to be overharsh with Sun Yat-sen. He is not pro-Japanese; emphatically he is not that even if his political activities of recent years have been such as to play into the hands of Japan His patriotism and his honesty are beyond question. Not his motives are to blame, but his lack of intelligence in practical affairs and his unconquerable vanity, which supplement each other and combine to betray him into enterprises that are irrational, to put it most charitably. In this case, for instance, he sincerely believed himself to be workirg for the unification of the country, for which all Chinese now yearn prayerfully after the years of dissension and confusion and not a little suffering. Chang Tso-ling came to him and accepted his terms for unification; naturally, because he had no intention of carrying them out after he had gained his object, which was to crush Wu Pei-fu. Wu Pei-fu refused those terms, of course; so would any other Chinese leader unless, like Chang, he had ulterior motives. Sun's terms are, in short, the supremacy of himself and his disciples. They are the turning back of time ten years to the period when he was at the pinnacle of his career after his successful revolution. He insists on being president himself, recalling that rather absurd Parliament elected nine years ago and since dwindled away to a handful, and proclaiming anew that hotch-potch constitution never completed and found inadequate in so far as it has been tried. No honest Chinese leader would accept those terms unless he had something to gain by deluding Sun. A vote of educated Chinese would reject them overwhelmingly. The Chinese have gone beyond them. They want a fresh start on the basis of conditions that exist in the present and lessons that have been learned from the past instead of the jejune formulas and hollow slogans of a few foreign-educated Cantonese ten years ago.

These truths Sun Yat-sen cannot see. The touchstone by which he tests every man as to patriotism, virtue and ability is, 'Will he obey my orders?" Chang Tso-ling says he will; he allies himself with Chang. Wu Pei-fu says he will not; he fights Wu Pei-fu for the good of the country. I am not exaggerating now; what I say will be borne out by those who have seen much of Sun Yat-sen in the past few years and watched him with detachment. Nor is this psychologically unaccountable. His is the achievement of making the oldest existing monarchy a republic. And having dwelt so long with the glorious memories of that achievement, brooded so long on his deprivation of the office of president and his subsequent frustrations, and for so long heard nothing but the soothing flatteries of his courtiers, he has come not unnaturally to identify himself with ultimate truth. His is the supreme tragedy of a great man who has survived beyond his time.

That he has outlived his usefulness, even to the cause to which he has dedicated his life, I believe to be indisputable. He monopolizes that cause. Canton always has been and still is the home of the most advanced spirits in the country. In Canton now is the best single group of men in China, the men best fitted to lead China to solid ground. They are paralyzed by Dr. Sun. Whenever they make a beginning toward what may be called reconstruction, Sun enters, reasserts his leadership—because of his historical position and really powerful personality it cannot be denied him by anybody else in Canton—and diverts the movement to some mad political adventure in conquest of which it spends its energy and dies. He has done that before; he will do it again. The others have no choice but to follow him, turning intellectual handsprings by way of publicly justifying themselves. It may be noted, parenthetically, that one of the most disastrous results

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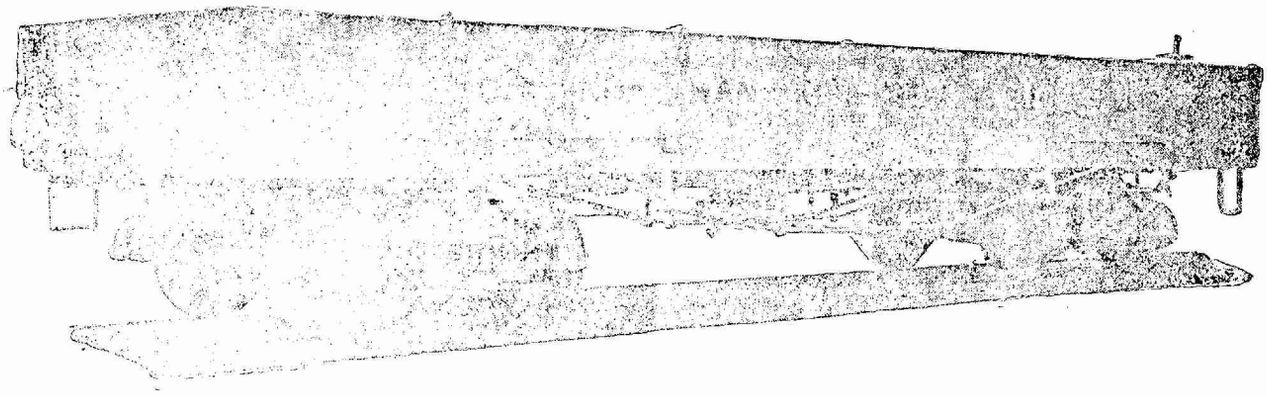

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of Sun's blunderings has been the enforced intellectual bankruptcy of some of the best men who have shared his earlier political convictions. They have had to change their creed overnight, and then overnight again. What they first do reluctantly, they soon come to do easily and out of habit.

It is all the more ironical, therefore, that Dr. Sun should now be on the flow of the tide for the first time since 1911. He also remains to dispute the mastery of the country with Wu Pei-fu. He is now not only the permanent figure in the political scene but one of the two dominant figures. His strength is unimpaired, for his forces were unengaged while Wu was winning his recent decisive victory. By reason of that victory and of his acquisition of control in Peking for the first time, Wu will now have to concentrate his force and his attention on Peking, thus leaving Sun the more free to extend his influence. The Cantonese plan of campaign includes the basing of the main body of troops on the Yangtze and the establishment of the southern capital at Wuchang. If this plan succeeds, Sun's forces will have control, more or less effective, of the whole southern half of the country. Whether Wu will allow them to, is problematical. It is not problematical, but certain, that Sun will have the encouragement and support of the other military leaders, who now have reason to fear Wu more than ever. Wu had to fight three years to get Peking. Now that he has it, he may have to fight just as long to hold it. And since he seems sincerely desirous of reuniting the country, he will be compelled to fight Sun Yat-sen sooner or later unless some other development intervenes. Compromise between them is no longer possible. That fight I have already said I believe to be certain. When, it is too early to say. Much depends on whether Sun can regain the loyalty of Chen Chiung-ming, his principal military support, who refused to stand with him in alliance with Chang Tso-ling. Efforts have been made before to bring about a *rapprochement* between Chen Chiung-ming and Wu Pei-fu. They will be renewed now with redoubled vigor. Chen's aspirations and policies are more closely akin to Wu's than to Sun's, but Chen has been a devout adherent of Sun since before the revolution. I doubt whether, in his case, political sympathies will in the end overweigh personal loyalty. They seldom do in China.

In the meantime, the question is what will happen in Peking and what Wu Pei-fu will do. Can he achieve orderly government? And how will he stand the trial of uncontested power? There is great danger that foreigners will make the mistake of idealizing Wu as they did Yuan Shih-kai, though in a slightly different sense, since nobody had any illusions about Yuan's principles. Wu is a capable military man and a good strategist. But he has had little experience as a civil administrator and none as a political manipulator. He has yet to meet his most formidable antagonists, the adroit, slim mandarin intriguers of the capital. He comes to that arena badly equipped. He has had little experience in that form of combat. It has gone ill with him in such as he has had. His worst mistakes have been political; he has made some that showed little perception. And to be a good politician or even statesman as the Orient knows politics, one must have not only perception but a sixth sense.

A man like Wu Pei-fu is always hampered by the political hangers-on that catch his coat-tails and pull him about to their own purposes. Since Wu emerged as a national figure, one group after another has tried to appropriate him to its own uses, most notably the aggregation of pseudo-liberals known as the "*Chinputang.*" I can best describe the Chinputang by saying that nearly every one of its leaders can accurately be designated as what the Chinese call "*hua t'ou*"—literally translated "slippery head" and meaning slim or just slippery. Doomed is the sturdiest oak when they attach themselves to it. And there is good reason to fear that they are at last winding themselves about Wu. Such of Wu's contemplated appointments as have been cabled from Peking when this is being written (less than a week after the cessation of hostilities) are suspicious and none too promising. They have a *hua t'ou* feel. One's fondest hope for Wu is that he will recognize his limitations and keep out of politics entirely. Let him use his strength to support those who prove themselves in deed, and to oust those who reveal themselves, meanwhile calling more and more of the non-political elements to his aid, and most of all searching his soul unflinchingly for sign of power for power's own sake. That is probably the greatest danger that lies before him. More Chinese have succumbed to that than to any other danger. Wu Pei-fu is no superman. He will not make peace and prosperity overnight or work any other miracles. But I believe him to be the best man that has forged his way to the top in China since the establishment of the Republic, and I consider his victory in the war just concluded to be altogether to China's advantage.

Program for Redemption of the Shantung Railway

BY DAVID Z. T. YUI

THE agreement between China and Japan signed at the Washington Conference, relative to the return of the Shantung Railway, provides that "Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches.....China on her part undertakes to reimburse to Japan the value of the railway properties....." Further, it was made known in Washington and mandated in Peking, that the railway shall be redeemed by the Chinese people. Therefore the railway must be redeemed and it must be owned and managed by the people, although the solution of the Shantung Railway problem by the redemption method is not altogether satisfactory.

According to the terms of the agreement, approximately $30,000,000.00 is required for the redemption of the railway, and the raising of this amount calls for united efforts. Different cities in China have already organized committees to raise money. The spirit of the Chinese people everywhere is admirable.

The Committee on Redemption of the Shantung Railway in Shanghai is an organization of the representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers' Association, and the Kiangsu Educational Association. It is independent of all government agencies. Its purpose is to raise money in Shanghai for the redemption of the railway, and at the same time to bring about the promotion of the Tsingtao - Tsinanfu Railway Company. Before large sums of money can be raised, the early promotion of the railway company, which shall sell its shares to the public, is essential. Just how shall the company be effected in order to be most representative of the people has been and is a question engaging the attention of the Committee. The following ways are suggested:

(1) The committees in different cities organized by the local chambers of commerce, bankers' associations, educational associations or other recognized public bodies may send delegates to a

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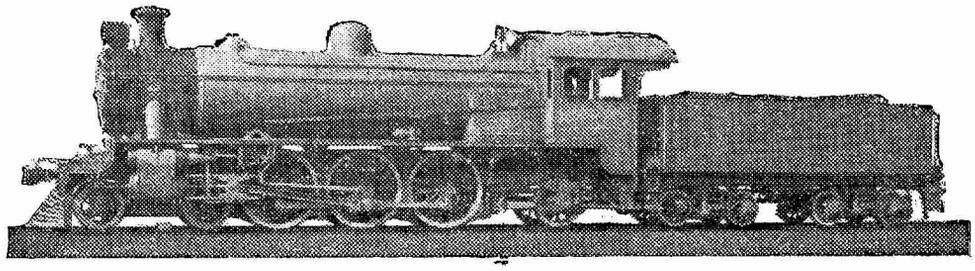

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LOCOMOTIVES

21-347

general conference to be held in a place most convenient to all, out of which a temporary board of directors of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway Company will be evolved.

(2) Those organizations in different provinces which are created by their respective Provincial Chambers of Commerce, Bankers' Associations, Educational Associations, etc,, for the raising of funds to redeem the railway, and which will underwrite $1,000,000 or more may send representatives to a general conference to organize the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway Company and to elect a temporary board of directors for same.

(3) The Associated Chinese Bankers' Association underwrites 1/3 or 1/2 of the total amount to be raised. The association then will organize the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway Company and direct its affairs through a temporary board of directors until the total amount is raised.

The functions of the temporary directing body or the company directorate among others shall be:

(1) To negotiate with the government in all matters relating to the handling of the railway for the people.

(2) To decide on the policies and methods of raising money

(3) To cooperate with and coordinate all other local organizations.

(4) To be responsible for the custody and disposition of funds raised.

The Committee on Redemption of Shantung Railway is at present working for an early promotion of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway Company. In the meantime, however, the committee is collecting funds by means of a savings plan through forty-eight local Chinese banks from the common people. The savings plan is, in general, as follows:

(1) Any person desirous of devoting a portion of his or her income for the redemption of the railway may start a special savings account with any local Chinese bank having a special department for this purpose. The minimum amount for opening an account is one dollar.

(2) The depositor has option over the banks with which he or she desires to open the account.

(3) A pass book will be given when an account is opened to a depositor who may deposit his or her money from time to time with the same bank, but no deposits can be withdrawn unless used for the specific purpose of redeeming the railway.

(4) The deposits shall bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum.

(5) The banks shall make weekly reports of the names of the depositors and the amount of deposits to the Committee on Redemption of Shantung Railway.

(6) For the sake of uniformity, the pass books shall be decided upon and supplied by the committee.

This savings-scheme has proven so far to be very satisfactory. During the first three weeks, ending June 3, of the savings campaign over $30,000.— have been collected by various banks mainly from small depositors of $1. This simply shows the enthusiasm of the people in Shanghai in the matter of the Shantung Railway Redemption. As a matter of fact, the purpose of the savings campaign is rather to educate, and heighten the enthusiasm of the people in the redemption of the railway in question. People of large means have not deposited their money as savings for this purpose, but are waiting to buy the shares of the railway company as soon as it is formed. There is every reason to be confident of the success in raising the necessary funds for the redemption of the Shantung Railway.

Who's Who in China

Hu Han-ming
(胡 漢 民)

One of the staunchest supporters of President Sun Yat-sen is General Hu Han-ming, a Cantonese, who is still in his thirties. After receiving his preliminary education in Canton, Hu proceeded to Japan where he met the Father of the Republic, who was then in exile with a heavy reward on his head offered by the Manchus. Like many others, Hu was attracted by the magnetic force of Dr. Sun at their first meeting and he immediately became a strong admirer and a staunch supporter of the President.

Prior to the outbreak of the revolution of 1911, Hu assisted Dr. Sun as editor of a revolutionary newspaper and when the first gun of the revolution was sounded, Hu was leading a small party of revolutionaries against the Manchus. From the ranks he worked himself up to the post of full general and was for some time Secretary and chief of the President's bodyguard. Small in stature as he was, Hu was full of ideas and as active as any other general in the Chinese army. Upon the overthrow of the Manchus he was appointed provisional Tutuh (Military Governor) of Kuangtung, but relinquished this post to once more join his chief as secretary.

When Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigned from the presidency in favor of Yuan Shi-kai and returned to Kuangtung, Hu accompanied him there, and the acting Tutuh, General Chen Chiung-ming, promptly resigned in his favor. He was thereupon re-elected Tutuh by the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly. He was later appointed by President Yuan Shi-kai Commissioner for the Pacification of Thibet, the mandate being issued on June 14, 1913.

Hu Han-ming was one of the first to oppose Yuan when the latter dissolved Parliament and attempted to make himself emperor. He led troops in an attack on Canton city, of which General Lung

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Chi-kuang was then in control. He succeeded in driving out Lung but was forced to flee when several of his subordinates surrendered the city back to Lung. As a result, he was deprived of all ranks titles and honors.

When Li Yuan-hung recalled Parliament in 1916, the mandate depriving Hu of all titles and honors was cancelled and the warrant for his arrest was declared null and void.

Following the dissolution of the Parliament for the second time by Li yuan-hung Hu was once more active in the opposition lines. When Dr. Sun proceeded to Canton, he was accompanied by this faithful supporter and never in the hour of trouble was he disappointed by Hu.

When the campaign against the North was announced, Hu was given a command, and he still is at the fighting front.

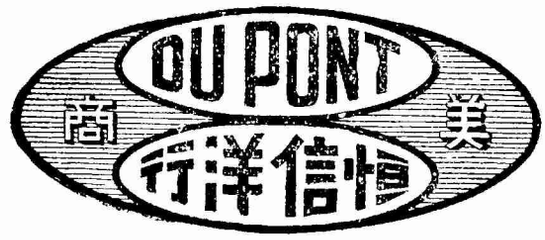
He has been mentioned repeatedly as Civil Governor of Kuangtung.

Secretary Denby in Shanghai

Edwin Denby, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, who accompanied the Annapolis class of 1881 to Tokio for its annual reunion, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday evening, July 22, after an extended trip through Japan and North China. He was accompanied by Mrs. Denby and their two children and departed for Manila and South China with the remainder of the party on the *s. s. Henderson*, on Wednesday morning, July 26.

As a part of the program of entertainment arranged in honor of Mr. Denby, not the least impressive of the functions, was the breaking of the ground for the new building of the Shanghai American School, situated between Route Louis Dufour and Avenue Petain. More than 200 persons were present on this occasion and following a brief talk on the history of the American School in China, by Dr J. T. Proctor, chairman of the board of managers of the school, Mr. Denby took the spade wrapped in national colors and broke the turf for the new structure.

General Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, Admiral H. K. Tu, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese fleet, assisted by Hsu Yuan, special commissioner for Foreign Affairs, held a reception in honor of Mr. Denby on Sunday afternoon, July 23, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Following this, a dinner was given by U. S. Consul-General Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham, at their home on Whangpoo Road. On Monday afternoon a reception was given by the members of the Columbia Country Club and American Woman's Club in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Denby and party on the *s. s. Henderson*, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at the club, 50 Route Dounier. National and naval flags were seen flying over the club and garden. The community dinner which took place at the Carlton Cafe on Monday evening, July 24, concluded the entertainment program in his honor while in Shanghai. Members of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce were the hosts for this occasion. The band of the *U. S. S. Huron*, rendered selections during the evening. U. S. Consul-General Cunningham presided and in offering a few brief remarks of welcome to Mr. Denby, referred to the Navy Secretary's early work in China and continued that perhaps Americans were indebted to a greater extent to Mr. Denby on account of his interest in getting through Congress a plan for the United States Court for China than for



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any other single act. He was the father of the United States Court for China. The Court had weathered many storms and had been subject to much criticism and yet it had passed through very few changes and they were all happy that the Court to-day was able to maintain the dignity and the position which its founder anticipated for it.

"Mr. Denby was also responsible for guiding through Congress the Act that restored to China the Boxer Indemnity Fund. This, in the estimation of many, was one of the most public-spirited deeds of the American nation and it was a gift which had brought inestimable good to many Chinese who had been enabled through it to obtain an education."

Mr. Denby, replying, referred at length to the Washington Conference. He said in part: —

"Never before, I think, has a Conference on these lines resulted in such complete success. Never before have nations agreed to self-denying ordinances whereby they have limited their own strength for the general good. This Conference, I believe, marks the beginning of a new and distinctly better era in diplomacy and will, I hope, lead to the continuance and increase of the friendly relations of the Powers concerned. A world policy concurred in by so many great nations must result in the diminishing of suspicion and distrust to the vanishing point, so that what have been called the pin-pricks of diplomacy will lose much of their sting and the groundwork for real dislike and hostility will not be so readily laid in the future as in the past.

"Having been the leader in the great movement which found its culmination in the Washington Conference, the people of the United States may be relied upon to endeavor in all ways to carry out the agreements reached at Washington and to use all proper means to see that others also give full effect to those agreements. The Conference ended in good feeling and high hopes for the future. There is now no reason to question but that these hopes will be fully justified. The Pacific Four Power Pact will, I earnestly hope and believe, result in the removal from this great field of many of the causes of irritation which have been impediments to sincere friendship in the past. That pact is not an alliance in any sense of the word, nor does it suggest combined war upon recalcitrant Powers as a settlement of questions which are found difficult to determine by negotiation. It does suggest friendly discussion, free exchange of views and mutual encouragement to resolve peacefully the differences that may arise between the Powers. It should, and I hope will, result in councils of accommodation whereat disturbing questions may be dealt with in the most friendly spirit, confidence instead of mistrust may be encouraged, and ultimately international differences adjusted with wisdom and courtesy.

"I believe that all the nations now realize that their own interests demand peace in the Orient. I believe in the sincerity of their protestations to that effect as I believe in the integrity of my own people. It will be an ill commentary upon our statesmanship, upon our religion and upon our common sense if we cannot all dwell here together, enjoying the benefits of peaceful and friendly trade and intercourse.

"The people of China deserve, if any people in the world deserve, the opportunity for the development of their own institutions and the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which the declared policies of Great Britain, Japan and the United States should result in their securing."

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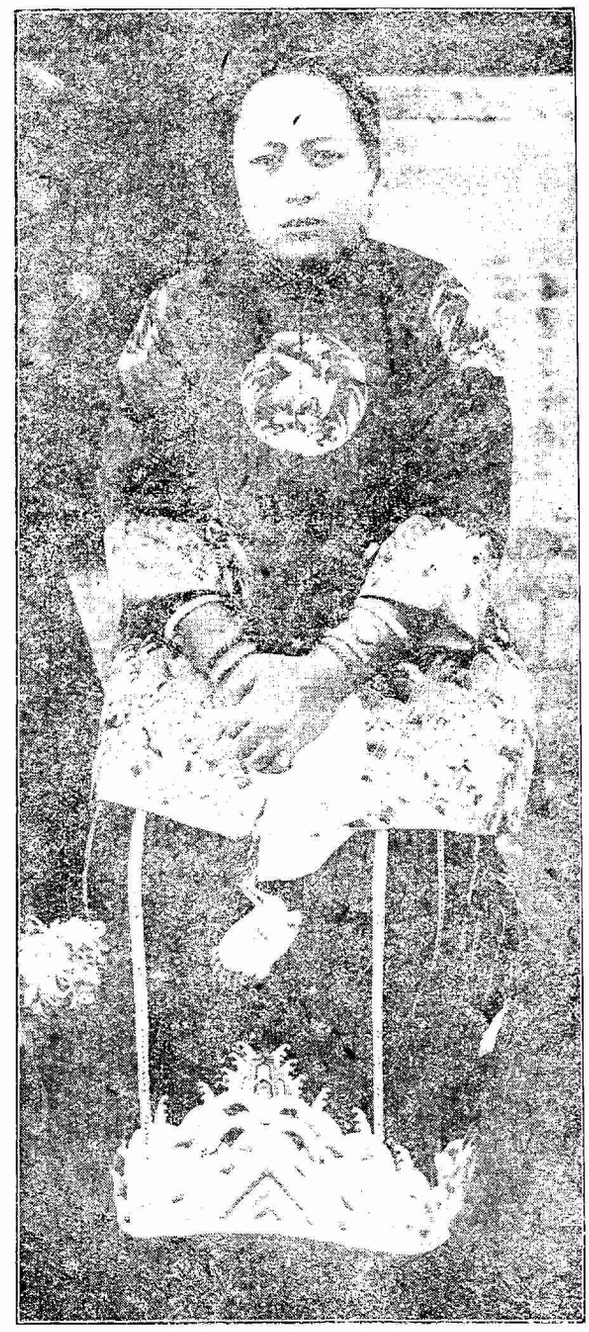
Madam Wu Pei-fu

BY EDNA LEE BOOKER

(Miss Edna Lee Booker, representative in China for the International News Service, made a tour of North and South China at the time when Chang Tso-lin, Mukden's War Lord, and Wu Pei-fu, China's National hero, clashed. Miss Booker has the distinction of having gained the first interview ever granted to a foreign woman correspondent by either of them. She traveled without escort to the war districts and while at Loyang was the guest of Madam Wu in her own private car on the troop train. She paints a clear word picture of the wife of the great Chihli General).



Madam Wu Pei-fu

Loyang, with its crumbling city wall, its deeply rutted crowded streets, its ancient civilization untouched by the influx of Western life, was on its tip-toes with excitement one day early in April shortly before the outbreak of the civil war between the Mukden and the Chihli forces.

During the morning several hundred soldiers from General Wu Pei-fu's barracks, located a few miles outside the city, had been marching past the city gates and boarding the troop trains. Soldiers were busily loading the food supplies, tents, bedding,

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New York, January 25, 1922

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That list of a hundred I.C.S. graduates, to which I refer, is of a caliber which will sell any observer to your idea. Had I the old pay rolls before me, I could give the names of telegraphers who have become operating officers; firemen and engineers who have climbed to master mechanics' jobs; towermen who are now load despatchers and superintendents of power stations; minor clerks who later qualified as certified accountants; office boys who became office managers.

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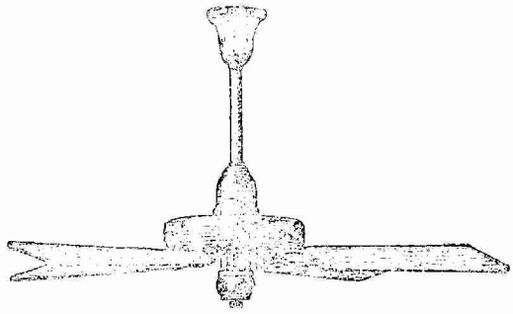

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ammunition, machine guns and rifles arriving on the two-wheeled Peking carts and small donkey caravans, into the box cars.

The colorful throng of laughing, chatting, idle country people, which crowded around the trains and station, was unusually curious and eager. According to all reports, General Wu Pei-fu, his staff and picked soldiers were leaving for the front and the whole town had turned out to see him off. The interest was deepened because the gossip in the city had it that Madam Wu, the attactive wife of General Wu Pei-fu, was leaving her peaceful comfortable home in Loyang and accompanying her husband into the war zone. The wrinkled blue coated hawker who had sold fruit in the main street for years, the old letter writer who sat in the shade of the city gate, the traveling shoe cobblers who worked on the steps of the city temple, had been spreading the news for two days.

Suddenly the band, gorgeously arrayed in purple coats, red trousers trimmed with gold braid, and plumed hats began to play. The soldiers on guard stood at attention, the mule carts and donkeys pulled to one side of the road, the crowd gave way as a number of machines drove up.

General Wu Pei-fu, wearing a long brocaded satin robe, and members of his staff in uniform, boarded the train. Madam Wu accompanied by her amah, followed. With a quiet dignity she stood on the train platform and bowed slightly to the kow-towing country people and saluting soldiers before entering her compartment.

Madam Wu, who has an unusually forceful personality, made a striking picture as she stood there in her black brocaded satin costume trimmed with purple braid, purple silk hose, purple and gold embroidered slippers, bracelets on each arm, dangling jade and pearl earrings and peach blossoms caught in her neatly shining coiled hair.

Her amber eyes, which are unusually large and expressive, sparkled with excitement. She was completely at home on the troop train, not the least embarrassed by the soldiers, and received their attentions and salutes with graceful nonchalance. She accepted the inconveniences of the troop train without a murmur, although her amah complained from the time the train left Loyany until it reached Paoting-fu because of the simple war rations, the heat, the cramped quarters, the noise and confusion.

When the news reached Madam Wu in Loyang that the leading officials and wealthy men of Paoting-fu were sending their families to Hankow and that the country people were fleeing, like frightened sheep, from their homes and crops because they feared the Mukden forces, Madam Wu's dark eyes flashed. She immediately announced her intention of accompaning her husband to Paoting-fu, opening the Wu Pei-fu establishment, and showing her confidence in General Wu's ultimate victory.

She laughed at threatened danger and declared that she was going north to do her part in winning the war by helping to strengthen the morale of the panic stricken people by teaching them to "keep the home fires burning."

The news that Madam Wu was actually on the troop train—a thing most unusual for a Chinese woman—reached Paoting-fu long before the military party and had a remarkable psychological effect upon the people.

Upon arriving at Paoting-fu, General Wu was whisked away immediately to Tsao Kun's Yamen under heavy guard. Madam Wu, however, lingered long enough to acknowledge the salutes of the soldiers, the stirring music of the band and the kow-tows of the

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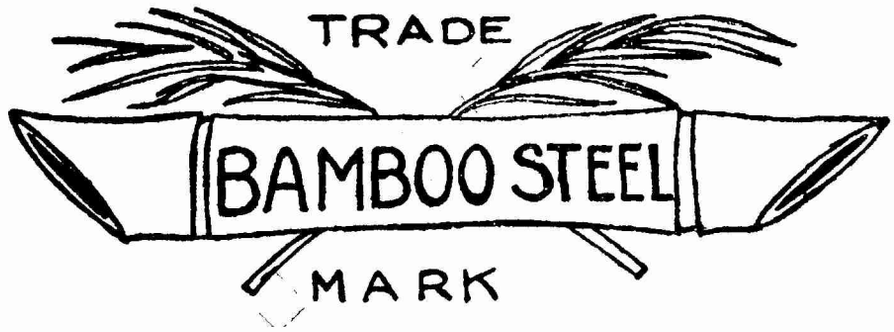

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people, before entering the waiting car. She took a long way round home and rode slowly through the streets smiling and nodding as she went. Many were the comments. The fearful population began to reason that, if Madam Wu was unafraid and if General Wu was so certain of victory that he permitted his wife to live in the city during the fighting, surely the news that Paoting-fu was to be captured by the Mukden soldiers was untrue. Madam Wu at once assumed control of the Wu Pei-fu home and played an unusual role in the recent war in North China.

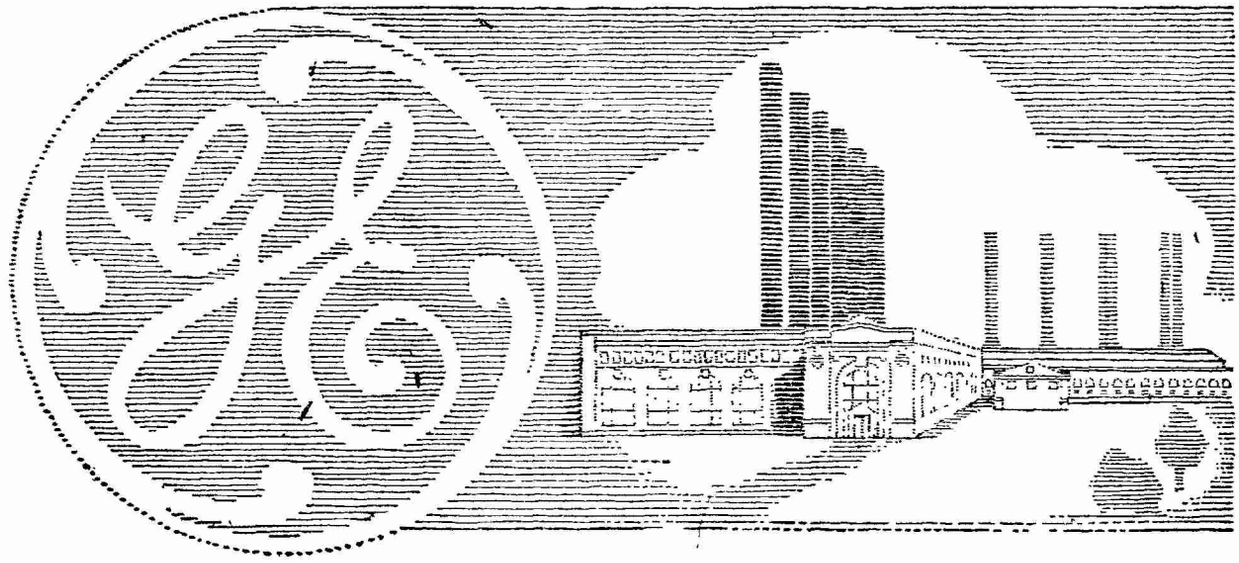
Every day an officer from Tsao Kun's yamen, where General Wu made his headquarters, reported to Madam Wu with the latest war news. During the first day or two of the Battle of Changsintien Ridge, when things were not moving as rapidly as General Wu had hoped and later when a report came that General Wu had been killed in battle, that his troops were fleeing and that the Mukden forces were enroute to capture Paoting-fu, Madam Wu did not lose courage. Every day she rode through the city, usually accompanied by one of her pretty little sisters-in-law or her adopted son in a gorgeous carriage. Mounted soldiers rode before and after the carriage while other soldiers stood on the running boards at the side and in the back. Usually she was on her way to cheer up the wounded soldiers in the military and mission hospital—the trains arrived daily with the wounded men—or to carry relief to needy refugees.

She visited the homes of the missionaries in Paoting-fu and cooperated with them, and the Chinese pastors and mission workers, in their Red Cross plans. Madam Wu was a frequent visitor at the Taylor Memorial Presbyterian Hospital, where American missionary doctors and nurses were working day and night to meet the needs, for the doors of the institution were open to the wounded of both sides, regardless of whether they fell in the ranks of General Wu or of Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

The X-ray machine used in the hospital to locate the bullets in the wounded men fascinated Madam Wu. It was the first time she had had the opportunity of seeing an X-ray and she was enthusiastic over the results accomplished. Finding that the machine did not belong to the hospital but was borrowed from another hospital for use during the war, Madam Wu presented the need of the hospital to General Wu upon his return from the firing lines. After a visit to the hospital, at which time General Wu expressed his appreciation to the doctors, nurses and missionaries for their splendid work, he made a gift to the hospital of $6,000 for the purchase of an X-ray machine, thereby answering a long felt need in the hospital.

Although Madam Wu has taken such a courageous part in the war and is a great admirer of Mu-lan, the Chinese Joan d'Arc, and one of the most heroic women in Chinese history, she is equally feminine and domestic.

With firm hand she rules the large Wu Pei-fu establishment according to the custom of China. Although she has no children of her own, General Wu has adopted the two sons of his brother who died a few years ago, and Madam Wu cares for them, directs their schooling, and loves them as if they were her own. The eldest boy of twelve or thirteen, is kept close at his books. General Wu is a famous scholar and his son is being brought up after the strictest methods of old China. He begins studying at seven in the morning and studies all day—with time for the eleven o'clock and the late afternoon meal—until eight or nine o'clock.



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Madam Wu has a liking for pretty clothes, for wonderful jewels, new styles both foreign and Chinese, and a keen interest in foreign customs and manners.

When news reached Paoting-fu of General Wu's victory at Changsintien Ridge she laughed and cried—then said:

"I am so glad the fighting is over. War is terrible but it is not so hard on the soldiers as it is upon the country people. They are just getting on their feet from the famines of last year and then the fighting came to destroy their crops, their homes and caused them to flee. I am glad General Wu won because I believe he has the interest of China at heart."

America Now Owns Half of World's Diamonds

According to the *Trade Record* issued by the National City Bank of New York, the total value of the diamonds now owned in the world is G$3,000,000,000, of which the holdings in the United States amount to G$1,500,000,000. During the fiscal year ending with June 30, the United States imported $32,000,000 worth of diamonds, which was about one-third of the amount imported in 1920, the highest year. The average annual importations of diamonds into the United States before the European war was around $30,000,000. Most of the world's diamonds come from South Africa the annual production for the three year period preceding 1919 being valued at about $40,000,000. Since 1919 there has been a falling off of purchases from South Africa due to the flooding of the European and American markets with diamonds from Russia.

Boxer Refund Measure Now Before U. S. House of Representatives

A bill which has been in Congress for practically a year to refund to China the balance of the American surplus of the Boxer Indemnity, about G. $12,000,000, is now pending in the House of Representatives, according to word received by the *Review* from Washington this week. According to the message, the measure has passed the Senate and has been favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, has charge of the measure. Mr. Porter visited China two years ago as a member of the American congressional party.

Statistics Regarding Silver in U. S.

The following table, which is reprinted from the *Financial Review*, gives statistics regarding silver movements in the United States for the first five months of 1921 and 1922:

	Imports	Exports	Av. Price
1922			
Jan.	$6,495,758	$3,977,118	65.95
Feb.	4,771,032	7,091,665	65.81
Mar.	6,953,105	4,302,182	64.88
April	4,799,873	5,108,732	67.07
May	5,511,553	5,676,755	71.65
	$28,531,321	$26,156,452	67.07
Excess imports—$2,374,869.			
1921			
Jan.	$4,838,868	$6,690,748	65.95
Feb.	4,858,128	5,336,880	59.23
Mar.	3,872,047	2,918,525	56.03
April	3,299,752	2,318,823	59.84
May	6,956,077	2,352,609	60.35
	$23,824,872	$19,617,585	60.28
Excess imports, $4,207,287.			

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Pacific Freight Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Phi's, Straits Settlements, & India

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Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, July 29. (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 26. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 16. (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 12. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept 2 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 8. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Aug. 22. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 5. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 10 (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, Aug. 24 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 12. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, Aug. 26 (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (10)

From Portland
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 31. (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 6. (10)
Hannawa, S'hai, Sept. 6 (10)

For Hongkong & Manila
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, Aug. 1 (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 8. (10)
Hannawa, S'hai, Sept. 8 (10)

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Pacific Passenger Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of Steamship Co. in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 12. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 2 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, July 29. (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 26 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 16 (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (10)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 8. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Aug. 22. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 5. (1)

(1) The Admiral Line
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Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. San Francisco, Singapore

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila
New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
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Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

The provinces of China seem to be putting awe in autonomy.

The Free State of Ireland as far as we can see is a free-for-all.

Money talks but in Peking the lack of it raises more of a clamor.

Harding is president of the Union but strong for stopping the strike.

In the matter of government China has tried about every form except reform.

Recent cases in court here convince us that you should be sure before you insure.

Joshua commanded the Sun to stand still, but Joshua didn't operate in Canton.

There is much firing in Canton, but they don't seem to be able to fire the right ones.

They are having hot times in the American coal business now but wait until winter comes.

They say rates for tourists in European hotels are too high. Tourists always were overrated.

Conan Doyle can get a good job with the anti-Volstead organizations if he really can call spirits back.

In the coal and railroad industries of America we have striking examples of what the laborers want.

China wants to know how to get a lot of money cheap. If that's the idea, business should be Russian.

Americans here have not been having their trials as the U. S. court has been out of gear without Lobingier.

Shanghai has an international settlement, and from the present aspect of Peking finances the same might be well for the whole of China.

The Philippine legislature is getting ready to introduce part of its bills in English. Probably those are the bills Uncle Sam must meet.

Governor General Wood states in Manila that the Philippines must keep expenditures down. It seems to us that expenditures have kept the Philippines down.

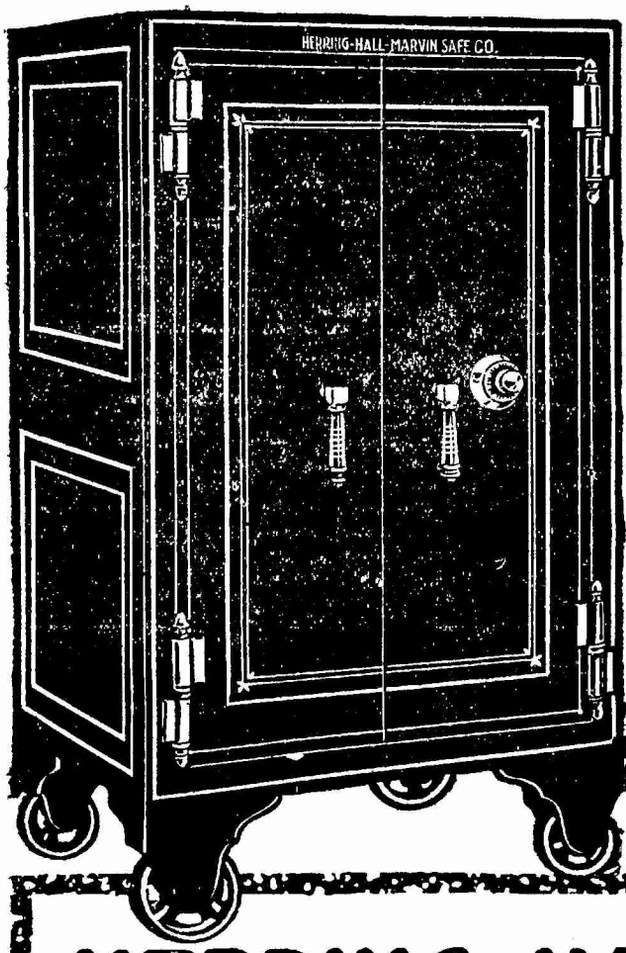
Red Cross to Quit the European Field

According to an announcement made at Washington by the American Red Cross, after eight years of relief operations on behalf of victims of the World War, the Red Cross is withdrawing from the European field on June 30, except for Junior Red Cross projects for children.

The Red Cross plans to concentrate on Constantinople and Russia.

Dr. A. Ross Hill, vice-chairman, in charge of foreign operations, gave out statements reviewing the present relief situation in Europe and reasons for winding up the Red Cross work overseas. Dr. Hill in discussing the Russian and Constantinople problem, had the following to say:

"The Russian refugee problem in Constantinople has not yet been solved, and the American Red Cross chapter there, through its disaster relief committee continues very active work for these unfortunate people who still fear to return to their homes in Russia. A local committee with international membership—American, English, Italian, French—has fed those who are not self-supporting since last October, while the American Red Cross has furnished general and medical relief and has transported thousands of them to other Slavic countries, the Balkan States and Czecho Slovakia, where they have found employment. Of course the funds for this work are supplied from the national headquarters, as the Con-



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Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics will be held in Peking June 13-15, and Sept. 8-9.

For further information address:

Superintendent of Nurses,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

21-364

stantinople chapter cannot meet such an emergency from its own limited resources.

"The American Red Cross expects to furnish medical and hospital supplies for the relief operations in Russia, in co-operation with the American Relief Administration so long as that organization continues its work there; and it will continue its co-operation with the Society of Friends in furnishing clothing for distribution in Russia, Eastern Poland and Vienna."

Men and Events

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of the University of Peking, is returning to his post after a furlough spent in America.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., have opened an office in Moscow, according to recent advices received by the offices in the Far East.

H. M. Synder of New York, representative of several American publishing houses, arrived in Shanghai recently, after a short business trip in Japan.

A special general meeting of the members of the Columbia Country Club was held at the club on Thursday afternoon, July 27, for the purpose of considering the new club premises.

Dr. Moget of Huchow, is in Shanghai on business this week. Dr. Moget is a member of the Southern Baptist Mission at Huchow and has in charge the erection of a new hospital at that place.

J. E. Covington, representative of the John E. Hughes Tobacco Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on Saturday, July 29, on the *s. s. President Wilson*, on a short business trip.

B. S. de Reachi of Mexico City, Mexico, a commercial investigator for the Mexican government and representing the Ajax Rubber Company, of New York City, is traveling in the Orient in the interests of his rubber firm.

Mrs. P. L. Bryant departed for America on Wednesday, July 26 on a short vacation. Mrs. Bryant is one of the most active members of the American Woman's Club in Shanghai and also of several philanthropic organizations.

Frazier Hunt, who traveled in the Orient as correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, last year, has been appointed special foreign editorial representative for the Hearst magazines, London, according to a recent issue of the *Fourth Estate*. Mr. Hunt covered the North Russian Campaign, and in the spring of 1919 entered Petrograd and Moscow, interviewing Bolshevik leaders.

Frank Hedges, representative in Peking for the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio), and the *Public Ledger Service*, was in Shanghai this week. Mr. Hedges accompanied Hon. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and party from Japan, through Korea, and North China. He has recently returned from furlough in America and will return to Peking this week to continue his work.

Dr. J. O. Wilkerson of Richmond, Virginia, Dr. David Miller, Dr. K. B. Johnston of Montreal, and Dr. Adrain S. Taylor of New York City, recently arrived in China enroute to Peking, where they will be associated with the Peking Union Medical College. Miss E. Grace McCullough, dietitian for the Union Medical College, is accompanying the party, after a vacation in the United States.

Copies of the treatise, *Currency Inflation and Public Debts*, written by Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University and published with a prefatory note by President Alvin W. Krech of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, are still available for distribution upon requests addressed to the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, 1 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. The work was reviewed in the last issue of *The Weekly Review*.

William Irvine, trade commissioner sent out by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington D. C., arrived in Shanghai this week after an extended trip through Japan, Manchuria, and North China. Mr. Irvine is on an investigation tour for the department in connection with automobiles to be used in foreign markets, and at the same time giving out information as to usage Mr. Irvine will gain a knowledge during his trip of the average number of miles suitable for automobiles as well as collecting other material. He plans to tour South China, the Philippines, Federated Malay States, and return to America by way of Europe. He will be in Shanghai several weeks and is stopping at the Astor House.

The death occurred at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, of Mrs. Walter G. Hiltner, on Sunday morning July 23, at 1 o'clock as the result of cholera. Mrs. Hiltner is the wife of Dr. Hiltner, a local doctor in Shanghai. She came to China about ten years ago, when Dr. Hiltner took up the post of

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Professor of Surgery of the Harvard Medical School in China. Mrs. Hiltner previous to her marriage was secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association in the United States. She was a native of Tobias, Nebraska and a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Mrs. Hiltner was a prominent member of the American Woman's Club, having started the new department for mothers several years ago. She is survived by her husband, and four children.

The following statistics in regard to the profits of the Standard Oil Company appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio,) recently: Distributions for the current quarter will approximate $29,525,349. The all-time high record of $31,861,000 was established in the last quarter of 1920, at the climax of the "oil boom." In the first quarterly period of the current year this group paid stockholders $28,355,349. Total for 6 months of 1922 will amount to $57,880,798, contrasted with $58,098,338, in the corresponding period a year ago. Since the "dissolution" of the parent Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1911, the various units have paid $982,075,594 in dividends to stockholders. The largest payment to share owners was made by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which distributed $4,943,966 to owners of common stock and $3,471,121 to preferred share holders Standard Oil Co. of Indiana disbursed $4,294,418, the California the unit $4,038,844 and the New York subsidiary $3,000,000.

News from Central China

E. S. Little, the Australian trade commissioner in China, recently left for Tientsin. He visited Hankow through the Peking-Hankow railway, and is now spending some time in Kuling. He passed Hankow last Tuesday.

General Wu Pei-fu will visit Hankow on July 20, according to a telegram received from Loyangfu by the Chief of staff of. General Wu's office in Hankow. General Wu will be visiting Hankow from Loyangfu in connection with the disturbance in Kiangsi and the increasingly complicated situation on the Yangtze river.

Reports from various agricultural districts of Hupeh indicate that a bumper crop of rice is promised this year. While rain is needed in some quarters, the general weather conditions have been very favorable for the summer crops. Cotton and hemp are also doing very well, and the new crop of the latter is now on its way to markets in Hankow.

C. J. McKnight, managing Director of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., China, paid a hurried visit to Hankow on business last Sunday and returned to Shanghai on the same boat last Monday. The Hankow branch of Liggett and Myers Tobacco. Co., has been opened with the recent arrival from America of H. M. Livingston, manager of the Hankow branch.

M. F. Lecomte, French Consul-General of Hankow, and Madame Lecomte, were at home to their friends at the French Consulate on the evening of July 14, the French national holiday commemorating the storming of the Bastille. A reception was held at noon in the French club at which representatives of all nationalitites were present.

Major General Okudaira, Commander-in-Chief of the former Japanese garrisons at Hankow and the Japanese Military headquarters left the port last Friday for Shanghai enroute to Tokyo. On the occasion of his departure, he was given a great ovation by the Japanese community. Major-General Okudaira will break his journey to Tokyo for a few days visit to Kuling.

General Feng Yu-hsiang is making elaborate preparations to suppress the disorders of Honan province, and is recruiting the strongest forces ever under his command with the view of effectively putting down general lawlessness in his province. More than twenty thousand of new recruits have been summoned, and they are being put under rigid discipline and training.

Chang Sze-shin, a mechanical engineering graduate of the State University of Illinois in America, who has recently returned to China is visiting Hankow from Shanghai at present. Mr. Chang will shortly proceed to Peking where he will probably be connected with the Chinese Engineering and Development Corporation which was organized by returned students from America.

Northern garrisons at Yochow are shifting to Nanchang to save the situation in Kiangsi where General Li Lieh-chun's troops are reported to have started their march toward Nanchang. It is surmised in Hankow that the situation in Kiangsi is reaching a crisis, and a big encounter will probably commence as soon as these garrisons arrive in Kiangsi to aid General Tsai Chen-hsun.

R. A. S. Waters, the general manager in China for Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., has been visiting Hankow on a business trip from Shanghai. Mr. Waters is

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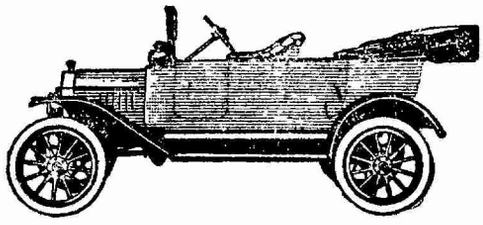

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Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

staying in the Wagon-Lits Terminus Hotel and will be returning to the headquarters of his firm in Peking next Monday. The firm is the well known shipbuilding and armament manufacturers of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The body of A. E. Knight, leading stoker of the *H. M. S Foxglove*, who was accidentally drowned on Tuesday night, July 4, was recovered on Friday evening and was buried in the International cemetery on Saturday with naval honors. Mr. Knight joined the navy in 1912, was thirty years of age and unmarried. He had completed ten of his twelve years of engagement and had two good conduct medals.

The arrival at Hankow of General Wu Pei-fu is expected sometime next week, and it is reliably reported that General Wu will come down to settle the complicated situation of the middle Yangtze valley. With respect to Kiangsi he will first attempt to negotiate with Li Lieh-chun peacefully, but should Li insist on marching toward Nanchang, he will probably lead his armies into Kiangsi to drive Li's forces out.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, has received much encouragement from various quarters of his proposal that a federal form of government after the model of the United States of America should be adopted in China so as to insure permanent unification among the provinces. It is reported that this view has received much favorable comment and support in Peking and other semi-independent provinces.

Several Catholic mission stations in Kiangsi are reported to have been wrecked through looting by soldiers and robbers in the area occupied by southern troops. Great concern is felt at Nanchang for the protection of foreign interests in Kiangsi in view of the approaching of southerners. Foreign consuls at Nanchang have informed the governor or commander that measures should be devised to provide adequate protection for foreigners.

The former Tuchun of Shensi, Chen Shu-fan, now a bandit chief, who attempted regaining his influence in Shensi with the broken fragments of his once formidable forces, is reported to have been completely routed from southern Shensi, and his name will probably be effaced from Shensi for years to come. Chen has been driven into desperate straits by troops of General Wu Hsin-tien who reports that Chen is now taking his flight.

Exports of iron and steel from this center are falling down and big iron and steel establishments here are having very hard times if not collapsing. The Japanese manufacturers who bought most of the iron from mines in central China through the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Steel Company are holding off, and the demand in Japanese markets for iron from Hankow has declined materially, and business depression in the iron export field is appalling.

Percival Landon, travelling correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* of London, in company with Col. F. V. Holt, R.A.F., who until recently has been in the service of the Chinese government as expert adviser in the aeronautical department at Peking, visited Hankow at the beginning of the week from Peking. Mr. Landon and Col. Holt left Hankow for Changsha last Tuesday enroute to south China toward which they will be traveling from Changsha by taking an overland route,

Dr. Edward L. Hall, associate general secretary of the Wuhan Young Men's Christian Association, has gone to Honan on a visit to Chengchow and Loyang-fu. He will meet T. K. Hu, of the Wuhan association, at Chengchow. T. K. Hu, has recently been called away from Hankow to be the lecturer of a summer conference in Henan, after which he was invited by General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Kaifengfu, to lecture among General Feng's Christian soldiers.

Ting Chi-lan, manager of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce in Hankow, has been transferred to the Peking branch. He was succeeded in Hankow by Mr. Chen, who received his banking education in New York. Mr. Chen returned to China not long ago, and while in Shanghai he was active in promoting modern banking education by conducting night classes for the benefit of employes of Chinese banks in Shanghai. He was also a graduate of the University of Nanking.

The famine road between Changsha and Siangtan in Hunan has been completed, and a motor omnibus service is commencing this week thus marking the first motor road in Central China. The service now includes ten fine cars seating twenty persons each, and still smaller cars have been ordered from the French garage in Hankow. The distance between the two cities is forty-five miles and a frequent service in either direction will be maintained throughout the day.

Lieut-Commander Chev. V. E, Levi-Schiff, D. S. C., of the Italian Navy, left Hankow for Shanghai last Saturday.

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He was relieved by Lieut. A. Grille, who was previously the navigator of the Italian Light Cruiser *Libia*, which arrived recently on the China station after cruise, by way of Panama. Chev. Levi-Schiff was sent out to China in 1920 for the commissioning in Shanghai of the Italian gunboat *Ermanno Carlotto*, and has been on the river since that time. He is now, leaving China for a home trip.

A lengthy declaration of a proposal of federal provincial government for China has been made public by General Chen Chiung-ming of Canton, and it outlines the broad principles under which the federal union is to be organized. But the scheme is reported to have been rebuffed by both Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu. Both Tsao and Kun are reported to entertain the opinion that China should not be divided into provincial political units which may complicate the situation instead of disentangling the chaos.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow elected their committee and officers for the ensuing year as follows: president, P. S. Hopkins, Standard Oil Company of N. Y.; vice president, Lloyd E. Gale, American Trading Company; secretary, Raymond C. Mackay, L. C. Gillespie and Sons; executive committee, chairman, Hunter Mann, L. C. Gillespie and Sons, who has served two terms as president of the American Chamber; Verne Clair, Asia Banking Corporation; R. A. Frost, Attorney-at-Law; G. R. Henkel, China and Java Export Co.; and C. B. Horner, Robert Dollar Company.

Two rival factions in Szechuen, headed by General Liu Hsiang, the retired Commander-in-Chief, and General Hsiung Keh-wu, former Tuchun of Szechuen, are keeping the civil strife in Szechuen alive, and serious trouble is now brewing between Chungking and Wanhsien. General Hsiung's main body of troops are moving from Suiting-fu to Hochow and Changshowhsien, and a general attack on General Liu's headquarters at Chungking is expected from the northeast. Liu Hsiang is also mobilizing his troops in the direction of Hochow, and the struggle is now impending.

The Kaifeng-fu branch of the International Anti-Opium Association has decided to resume operations in Honan province, having been assured of the hearty cooperation of General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Kaifeng, and his officials. General Feng Yu-hsiang has a great aversion toward opium smoking and smuggling in China, and is planning to combat the curse in his province, where many of his Christian reform programs are progressing well. Being a devout Christian himself, Feng Yu-hsiang has conducted two summer Christian conferences for his staffs and subordinates at Kaifeng-fu.

George G. Stroebe, a noted American river conservancy engineer who has been engaged by the Technical Committee of the Yangtze River Commission to survey the Yangtze valley preparatory to the improvement of this great waterway, has been visiting Hankow from Peking, accompanied by Mr. Van der Veen, member of the committee and T. C. Shoung, chief secretary of the commission. On their trip down river to Shanghai the party will be joined at Nanking by Yang Pao-ling, a noted Chinese river engineer educated in America, who is also on the Chihli river Commission at Tientsin.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, the new Civil Governor of Hupeh appointed by Li Yuan-hung under a Presidential Mandate, has been compelled to return to Peking while enroute to Wuchang from Loyangfu, owing to serious opposition having presented itself at this end. The opposition party is said to have the backing of militarists, and this incident is sensed as a further proof of the value of a Peking Mandate issued by a Prsident. President Li Yuan-hung at Peking is greatly displeased with the situation, and is reported to have informed that he would back up Admiral Tang's appointment with his resignation from Peking.

J. R. Dunlop, a resident of Hankow and until very recently an employe of the American Vacuum Oil Company in Hankow, was drowned at Chungking on July 8. Mr. Dunlop left Hankow only a short time ago when he accepted an appointment in the Szechuen government mint. The cause of the accident is said to be slipping over board while proceeding to or from one of the river steamers at Chungking, where at this time of the year the river current is so strong that rescue is hardly possible. A sad feature of the accident is that Mrs. Dunlop who has been away to America is coming out to China again, and is due to arrive in Hankow after a few weeks.

The various competing shipping companies on the upper Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking are continuing a bitter war among themselves for the upper trade from Szechuen, and although a common tariff for freights and passenger fares was agreed upon by them at a conference about a month ago, the arrangements were never carried out. In the absence of trade and in the face of the keenest competition among some twenty-two steamers, shipping com-

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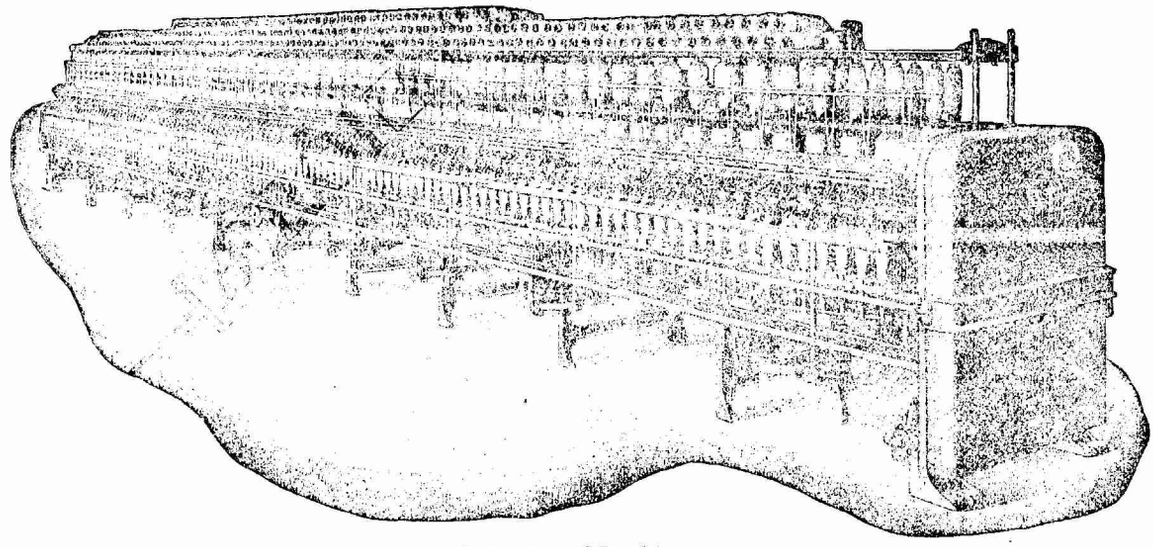

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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

panies are cutting down the tariff much below the level of profits, and it is expected that strong competition may eventually cause smaller companies to cancel their sailings on the upper Yangtze.

An Inter-Provincial Convention to be held in Shanghai has been proposed by the Provincial Assembly of Hunan, which has requested Kuomingtang leaders of the various southwestern provinces to consider the proposition so that unification in China may be effected at an early date. The provinces approached by the Hunan Assembly are Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow and Kiangsi. Governor Chao Heng-ti's proposal of a federal government for China has received much applause from various provinces, and among those who favor the scheme is Dr. C. T. Wang, who was formerly on the Hunan Constitution Drafting Committee in Changsha.

Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, who was appointed by President Li Yuan-hung as Civil Governor of Hupeh to succeed Li Tsen-en, has returned from Loyangfu to Tientsin and Peking instead of coming to Hankow, to assume his duties in Wuchang. Bitter opposition has been stirred up by his rival factions in Hupeh, and mob actions and various threats have been taking place here between enemies and his colleagues. The opposition party is backed up by militarists and thus the mandate of Peking in this instance, as in many others before, has failed to be effective in the province. Admiral Tang is reported to have been recommended by General Wu Pei-fu to the post of Minister of Navy in view of the existing difficulty and friction in assuming charge as Civil Governor in Hupeh.

In the early morning of July, 7, some 700 soldiers of the 23rd division under General Wang Chen-ping mutinied at Kaopeitien near Paoting-fu on account of not having received their payment for many months. These men immediately after the outbreak turned to loot in the neighborhood and according to various reports the damage done to shops was very extensive. The traffic on the Peking-Hankow line was interrupted for a while, and order was not restored until Marshal Tsoa Kun despatched his own bodyguards to round up the mutineers. Tsao Kun had demanded $2.000,000 for paying the arrears of troops along the Kinhan line, failing which he could not guarantee good discipline among the troops. General Wang Chen-ping, commander of the 23rd division, has tendered his resignation to General Wu Pei-fu on account of the incident.

Chen Chieh, commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow, has received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, in which he was instructed to inform the Japanese authorities in Hankow that, in accordance with the declaration made by Japanese delegates at Washington, upon the evacuation of Japanese garrisons in Hankow, the Japanese wireless station will be simultaneously taken away, the present radio station attached to the Japanese barracks in Hankow should be removed by the Japanese, now that the garrisons have already withdrawn from Hankow. The matter was referred to the Japanese Consul-General, and in connection with the disposal of the Japanese barracks and wireless station, there has been much agitation on the part of Chinese that the Japanese should clear out of the Chinese territory in which the barracks are situated.

Hankow, July 22, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

July 19. Peking dispatch says Secretary of American Navy, Edwin S. Denby and party leave Peking for Shanghai after much celebration in his honor in North China.——Employes of the Finance Ministry, Peking, strike as protest against failure of cabinet to punish rioters who injured Finance Minister, Tung Kang recently.——Denial is made that General Wu Pei-fu is planning expedition against Chekiang province.——As a fresh illustration of Mukden humor Chang Tso-ling, Manchurian War hero, after seizing salt revenues and failing to restore northern section rolling stock of Peking-Mukden Railway, in a circular telegram to provinces, declares obedience to President and expresses strong hope for reunification.——Plans are made in Shanghai for arrival of Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China after long stay in Washington.

July 20. Agreement is closed between Chinese administration of Chinese Eastern Railway and South Manchurian Railway, which transfers the former into a feeder for the latter, making Dairen, Yingkow, and Antung ports of exit

for Siberian produce, thereby dooming the port of Vladivostok.——China Medical Board of Rockefeller Foundation decides to contribute half the expenses for buildings and salaries to Southeastern University, Nanking.

July 21. An up-river war is on between cargo boats plying up the Yangtse, since arrangements for standarization of freight rates made at conference fell through.——It is estimated that 116 senators, 309 house representatives, reached Peking and prospects of quorum by August seen as result.——Canton report says Sun Yat-sen endeavors to keep Old Parliament members from reaching Peking.

July 22. Secretary of U. S. Navy, Edwin S. Denby, arrives Shanghai.——Peking dispatch reports most important note regarding development of Sino-Japanese negotiations for return of Shantung properties is the question of harbor works as treasury note securities.

July 23. Large number of ricsha coolies in Soochow on strike for further reduction of vehicle hire.

July 25. Through Traffic Agreement concluded between Chinese Administration of Chinese Eastern Railway and management of South Manchurian Railway which went into effect on July 1, have won for Japanese empires with one stroke all they have been contending for in North Manchuria and East Siberia, according to Peking dispatch. ——Peitaiho rumors state Chang Tso-ling, Mukden war Lord, recruits men for new drive into Peking resulting in tie-up of railways.

July 25. U. S. Secretary of Navy Denby says Four Power Pact insures peace in the Pacific, at dinner held in his honor while in Shanghai.

SIBERIA

July 21. Moscow report says Commissariat of Foreign Trade authorizes buying abroad half million scythes and large quantities of other agricultural implements.

July 22. Chita dispatch says Ministry of National Economy receives telegram stating work on gold mines on Semertak River has begun and Ministry offers thanks for possibility of working foreign captial in territory of Far Eastern Republic.

July 25. Vladivostok report says initial session of Zemstov Assembly is held with an attendance of 287 members.—— Moscow report says Polish Exhibition Corporation proposes to arrange a Polish Industrial exhibition in Moscow this year. The preliminary arrangements having been made.

JAPAN

July 21. Tokio report says Minister of Railways considers question of lowering railway freight duties.——The Formosa Garrison will be reduced to one-half its present strength, according to proposed military plan.——Tokio report says labor troubles in the country show great increase.

July 23. Tokio report says labor troubles in Japan show in statistics of number of strikes that domestic troubles are on increase.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

July 6. Announcement made by the acting president of the Collectivista party, the new party formed when the Nacionalista party split, was to the effect that Senator Manuel L. Quezon had been agreed upon by the party leaders as president of the senate, in which the new party won a majority in the recent elections.——A tie-up of interisland shipping is threatened as result of the announcement of ships' officers that they would strike in opposition to a reduction in their salaries.

July 8.——Isidoro Lerma, formerly chief of the foreign department of the Philippine National Bank, is sentenced to 11 years in prison when found guilty of fraud in connection with dealing in German marks.

July 11. The Bureau of Agriculture announces that rinderpest has killed 17,135 cattle in the islands since January 1.

GENERAL

July 21. London report says education of Chinese is again under debate in Commons in regard to the Boxer Indemnity Fund to be used for education of Chinese students abroad.——Dublin report says rumors current that rebels in Erin ask for truce.——Agreement for refloating of the Banque Industrielle de Chine reported to have been signed, according to London report.

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July 22. Berlin dispatch says Guarantees Committee despatched to Germany to make investigations on Reparations Commission from sub-commissions to deal with revenue, expenditure, and the light of capital and statistics.—— Final act of the conference at the Hague is adoption of a resolution by all governments including the United States not to assist their nationals to acquire properties in Russia, confiscated from other nationals or others, without latter's consent.

July 23. New York reports bankruptcy of noted Wall Street broker, namely Allan Ryan files bankruptcy petition, estimating liabilities over G. $32,000,000.——Washington report says coal famine in America reduces U. S. to wartime measures.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.:—While there have been no sharp fluctuations during the week, the market has been fairly active and the outstanding feature has been the quiet strength with which trade interests have absorbed all offering at any slight concession. There seems to be no limit to this demand, nor is there likely to be as long as goods can be sold for distant delivery at figures that ensure handsome profits to manufacturers, based on present prices for the raw material.

Crop news during the week has been rather favorable, but the drought in Kiangsu Province, Yangtsze Valley, Shangtung and Chili Provinces, has only been partially relieved and must now be becoming a rather serious matter. Taking the belt as a whole, however, we continue to feel that conditions so far are well up to the average.

We believe purchases on slight reactions will result profitably.

Yarn:—The market has again been practically lifeless during the week, with no special feature of interest, and prices are practically unchanged. The situation continues to be that the trade here is apathetic. However, we still believe that no firmness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come, but purchases on breaks would be likely to prove profitable in due course

Liverpool, July 20, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		13.55	Pence
,,	,, July	12.69	,,
,,	,, October	12.40	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 20, 1922.

New York Market:—

October	22.38	Cents
December	22.33	,,
January	22.14	,,
March	22.10	,,
May	21.95	,,
Spot	22.50	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 20, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 544	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, July	,, 383	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	,, 455	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	Tls.	35.00
Tungchow October/November	,,	32.50
Shanghai Spot	,,	33.00
Shanghai October/November	,,	30.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	33.00
Taichong Spot	,,	34.00

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.15 equal Gold $1)

S. S. President Lincoln, from U.S.A., June 3.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 300	Pls.	1,080
Iron Bars	,,	841
Bones, Cow	,,	49
Butter	,,	19
Canned Asparagus	,,	421
Canned Fruits	,,	30
Cheese	,,	43
Fruits, Dried	,,	68
Ink, Printing	,,	207
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	568
Leather, Kid	,,	9
Leather, Sole	,,	593
Milk, Condensed	,,	17
Milk, Evaporated	,,	155
Oranges, Fresh	,,	257
Packing, Rubber	,,	25
Paints, Unclassed	,,	21
Paper, Cardboard	,,	4,112
Sugar, Refined	,,	46
Sugar, Cube	,,	44
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	14 767
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	171,900
Chocolate	Lb.	3,264
To Honolulu.		
Canned Fruits	Pls.	166

S. S. Margaret Dollar, June 3

To Boston.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	25,000
To Wilmington.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	25,000
To New York.		
Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	3,780
Bristles	,,	300
Hair, Horse	,,	103
Nutgalls	,,	330
Oil, Wood	,,	2,101
Skins, Deer	Pcs	27,860
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	56,489

S. S. Empress of Canada, June 10.

To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9 99
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	144
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 7	,,	6.93
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 125	,,	123.93
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.67
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	5.60
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	29,06
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	162
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	128
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	6,250
Skins, Lamb	,,	12,950
Skins, Raccoon	,,	7,ccc
Skins, Squirrel	,,	3,ooo
Skins, Weasel	,,	20,ccc

S. S. Durban Maru, June 13.

To San Francisco.		
Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	75
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	146
To New York.		
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	344
Antimony, Oxide	,,	840
Camphor	,,	200
Oil, Wood	,,	7,665
Rhubarb	,,	48
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	247,212

S. S. City of Glasgow from U. S. A., June 5.

Cotton Flannel, Grey 40 in. by 31 yd	Pcs.	16
Motor-cars	,,	17
Motor-cycles	,,	4
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Oilcloth	,,	856
Organs	,,	15
Typewriters	,,	9
Wool and Cotton Blankets	Lb.	120
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 5	Pls.	20
Cotton Waste	,,	1,046
Iron, Nails, Wire	,,	3,795
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	81
Iron Tubes	,,	476
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	2,035
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,858
Tubes	,,	504
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,094
Acid, Oxalic	,,	53
Leather, Kid	,,	3
Oil, Castor, Medicinal	,,	6
Paper, Waxed	,,	154
Paper, Unclassed	,,	7
Soap, Laundry	,,	25
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Baking Powder	Doz.	158
Handkerchiefs	,,	450
Cigars	Mille	5
Cigarettes	,,	35,7co
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	286,056

S. S. Alabama Maru, from U. S. A., June 5.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	100,616

S. S. Eastern Trader, from U. S. A., June 6.

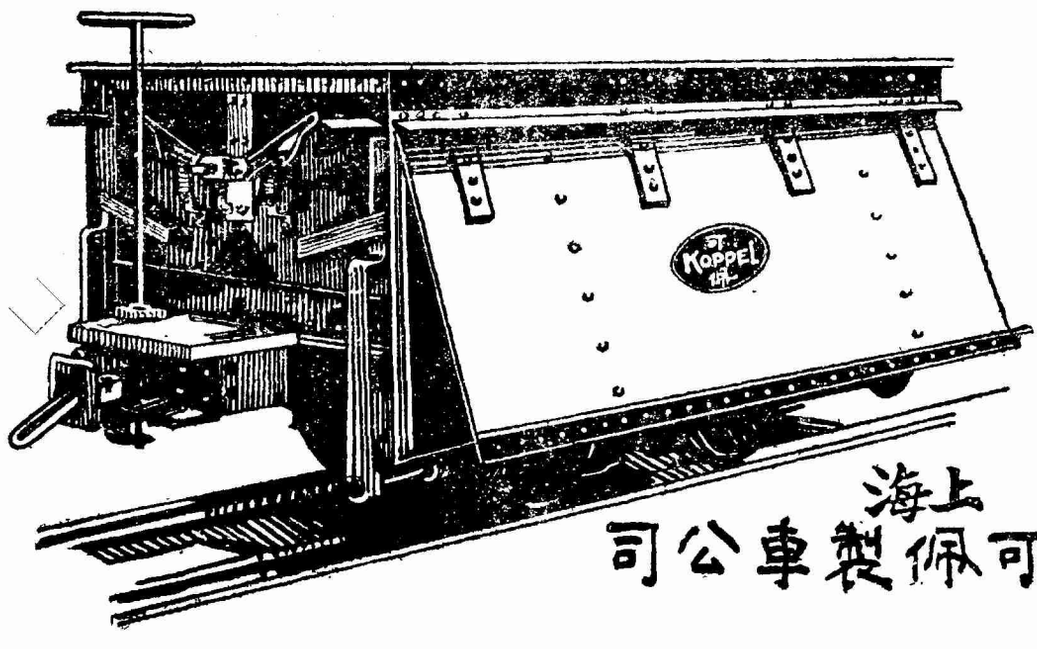
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,225	Pls.	4,416
Iron Bars	,,	2,606
Grease, Lubricating Mineral	,,	147
Gum, Resin	,,	352
Pitch	,,	2,362
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,940
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls	703,170
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	56 176
Oil, Unclassed	,,	6,150
Drums, Iron	Pcs.	225

S. S. Empress of Russia, June 17.

To Baltimore.		
Straw Braid, White	Pls.	15
To Chicago		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.05
Tea, Black, Kukiang	,,	59
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder	,,	199
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 176	Pls.	174.32
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20 40
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	12.08
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	15.08
Wool, Sheep's	,,	18
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	500
Skins, Raccoon	,,	3,5co

S. S. Kazembe, June 7.

To Boston.		
Hides, Cow	Pls.	592
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	47,430
To New York.		
Antimony, Regulus	Pls	3.276
Bristles	,,	520
Feathers, Duck	,,	149
Hair, Horse, Tail	,,	50
Hides, Cow	,,	366
Oil, Wood	,,	1,682
Wool, Sheep's	,,	6co
Skins, Doz	Pcs.	4,810



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New Books and Publications

The Shantung Question

The Shantung Question by G. Zay Wood, B. A. (Yale), M. A. (Harvard). New York and Chicago; Fleming H. Revell Company; 1922

G. Zay Wood, member of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference, who has contributed a few volumes of forceful comment on current chapters of Sino-Japanese history, is the author of a new book, "The Shantung Question," which is a convincing argument in China's behalf on the leasing and releasing of the Kiachow territory. Mr. Wood writes with a fervor which contributes to the splendor of his literary style as well as to the effectiveness of his arguments.

This volume is something of a handbook on the Shantung question because it contains official reports, treaty texts, notes, copies of addresses and other documents, pertinent to the subject, some of which never before have been published. However, it is more than a compilation of documents; it is an expression of opinion, and even more. It is a volume of history together with vivid interpretations of each character thereof.

A thorough acquaintance with the subject, which is pleasingly evident throughout the 350 pages of the volume, has enabled Mr. Wood to write with extra confidence and absolute assurance. The compilation of material for the book was coincident with developments, much of it being prepared for the Chinese delegation's press reports in the United States during the Washington Conference. This fact together with the added fact that the author was a delegate from China to the Washington Conference should make it clear that the book is thoroughly pro-Chinese. The writer can lay no claim to lack of bias. Mr. Wood argues the case for his country and in so doing presents strong indictments against Japan and the Japanese.

The author begins at the beginning, tracing the development of the Shantung question through the various conferences and military movements accounting for the leasing of parts of Shantung and the concession of special rights in Shantung to Germany, the transfer of these concessions to Japan and plans for their retransfer back to China. The subject is covered briefly prior to and during the German period. From the time the Shantung question in its present aspect began to develop Mr. Wood's discussions concern themselves with more detail. The Versailles and Washington conferences particularly are stressed. Emphasis also is placed on the form and meaning of the Shantung settlement agreed upon in Washington.

One paragraph in Mr. Wood's preface would lead one to the conclusion that he foresaw the difficulties that the conferences now meeting in Peking were going to encounter. He said: "Now, to all intents and purposes, the question has been settled, and the settlement reached at Washington is nothing short of a complete reversal of the sweeping terms embodied in the Versailles Treaty. One is, however, very naive indeed who thinks that the last word has been said about the Shantung question. Much remains to be done before the province of Shantung, where Confucius and Mencius, two of China's greatest sages, were born, lived and died, can be completely restored to its sovereign owner."

Currency Inflation and Public Debts

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

THIS timely treatise by EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Ph. D., L. L. D., McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University, has been published by **The Equitable Trust Company of New York**, with a prefatory note by President Alvin W. Krech.

It is a volume of unusual interest at this time because it offers a clear and concise historical background, enabling bankers, statesmen and business men to better understand the present economic situation with its perplexing problems of taxation, price fluctuation, currency instability and the dislocation of foreign exchanges.

A limited number of copies are available for distribution upon request.

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The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. DUNM.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 26, 1922, Cause No. 1695, U. S. v. Boyd: arraignment; plea of not guilty; continued for prosecution's witnesses.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1766, U. S. v. Nordheim; arraignment; plea of guilty.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1767, U. S. v. Donack; arraignment: plea of not guilty.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1775, U. S. v. Du Shane; arraignment; plea of not guilty; trial.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1775, U. S. v. Tracey; arraignment; plea of not guilty; trial.

(Before the Commissioner)

„ 22, „ „ „ 1763, U.S.v. Crevling; plea of guilty.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1807, U.S.v. Pinkham; plea of guilty.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1812, U.S.v. Davis; testimony taken of Ginane and Davis.

Judgments and Orders:

July 26, 1922, Cause No. 1476, American Express Co. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; order for payment of funds to plaintiff.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1766, U. S. v. Nordheim; order to furnish bond.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1767, U. S. v. Donack; order to furnish bond.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1774, U. S. v. Du Shane; acquittal.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1775, U. S. v. Tracey; acquittal.

(By the Commissioner)

„ 22, „ „ „ 1763, U. S. v. Crevling; dismissed with caution.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1807, U. S. v. Pinkham; dismissed with caution.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1812, U. S. v. Davis; dismissed with caution.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 19, 1922, Corp'n No. 93, China Industries, Inc.; annual statement.
„ 19, „ Cause No. 1811, The Fearon, Daniel Co. v C. Hannigs; petition; summons issued. marshal's return of summons.
„ 19, „ „ „ 1812, U. S. v. Davis; complaint.
„ 19, „ „ „ 1813, U. S. v. Kulp; complaint.
„ 19, „ „ „ 1769, Chu v. de Tagle et al; order.
„ 19, „ Lien „ 1, Johnson v. Crane; notice of mechanic's lien.
„ 19, „ Cause „ 1365, Dolan v. Dolan; notice.
„ 20, „ „ „ 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co.; demurrer.
„ 21, „ „ „ 1814, Sintoon Overseas Trading Co., Ltd. v. Wilkins Bros. Inc.; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
„ 21, „ „ „ 1815, Chow Say Kee v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Div. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

In the United States Court for China

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Plaintiff,
—v.—
SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 1797
Civil No. 631
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, July 10, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Samuel Zimmerman

Tsingtao, China.

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

July 21, 1922, Cause No. 1792, Moore v. The Far East Trading Co. Inc.; bill of particulars.
„ 21, „ „ „ 1686, In re Receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; bond.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1787, Marble v. Sternberg; marshal's return of writ of execution.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1816, Ho Yuen Tung & Co. v. Standard Products Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1763, U. S. v. Crevling; order.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1807, U. S. v. Pinkham; order.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1812, U. S. v. Davis; order.
„ 22, „ „ „ 1815, Chow Say Kee v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Div. Inc. marshal's return of summons.
„ 22 „ „ „ 903, Bunn v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; discontinuance.
„ 24, „ Corp'n. „ 71, North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; annual statement.
„ 24, „ Cause „ 1817, U. S. v. Bickel; affidavit; warrant issued.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1816, Ho Yuen Tung & Co. v. Standard Products Co.; Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
„ 24, „ „ „ 1806, In re Estate of Lillian Gladys Crawford, deceased; report of death; petition; deposition; inventory; order, oath of administrator; bond; letters of administration.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1817, U. S. v. Bickel; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1792, Moore v. The Far East Trading Co., Inc; answer.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1797, Banque de L'Indo Chine v. Zimmerman; answer.
„ 25, „ „ „ 1801, North v. Andersen, Meyer, & Co., Ltd.; answer.
„ 25, „ Lien „ 2, Shun-Kee & Co v. Stewart-Crane Co., Inc, notice of claim of lien.
„ 25, „ „ „ 3, W. Z. Zee & Sons v. Stewart-Crane Co., Inc.; notice of claim of lien.
„ 26, 1922, Cause „ 1811, The Fearon, Daniel Co. v. Hannigs; answer.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes and Woods; appearance of counsel for defendants.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1482, Eisler v. Shanghai Taxicab Co.; motion to vacate order.
„ 26, „ „ „ 903, Bunn v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; order.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... d.		9.01		9.43	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.36		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.14
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d.					18.55								—
Peking ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35		—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00	P.M.L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... d.										T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	19.45
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.22
Pukow ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.24		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... d.		8.25	9.41		12.54	14.02	15.23	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18 40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan —d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.51*	*15.45*	*18.04*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.33*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	----	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16 56	----	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkon arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkon ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18,00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16 10	18.2*
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20 46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*15.0?*	*18.4?*	..	*22.3?*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.16*	*16 36*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.01	0.08
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car